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1899

J. Van Lindley Nursery Company

INCORPORATED



A PLUM TREE ON OUR GROUNDS



THE KIND OF APPLE TREES WE SEND OUT

FRUIT, SHADE AND
ORNAMENTAL

TREES

Nurseries $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles west of Greensboro
Freight and Express Office, Greensboro, N. C.
Telegraph Office, Pomona, N. C.

CONNECTED WITH GREENSBORO BY TELEPHONE

POMONA HILL NURSERIES

POMONA, N. C.



J. VAN LINDLEY,
FOUNDER OF POMONA HILL NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1866.

INCORPORATED 1899.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,
SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

Pomona Hill Nurseries,

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO., Prop'rs,

POMONA, GUILFORD CO., N. C.

NEAR GREENSBORO.

SPECIALTIES:

APPLE, PEACH AND PLUM TREES FOR MARKET ORCHARDS,
ORIENTAL PEAR, PLUM, AND NUT TREES.

Special attention is given to the collection and propagation of such varieties
as are specially adapted to the many different sections of the country.

INTRODUCTORY.

This page in catalogues is rarely read with interest by the general public, because they want to turn over to the solid meat, so to speak. Therefore, it is our purpose to give only a short introductory.

This is the thirty-third year in the life of the Pomona Hill Nurseries, and it is only by honest, square dealings with the public that has caused them to grow and flourish, getting larger every year. No nursery can live and grow in popular favor for many years unless they are meritorious.

I have, at the commencement of the year 1899, associated with me my son, PAUL C. LINDLEY, W. C. BOREN and G. S. BOREN, (the two latter having been my chief clerks for many years, are well versed in the business); also J. R. M. BAXTER, who has been my foreman for twenty years. All now being directly interested, is a double guarantee that these nurseries will not retrograde, but, to the contrary, take on new life and improve in all departments.

J. VAN LINDLEY,
President of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

What Our Home Folks Say About Us.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We have for many years been personally acquainted with the members of the firm of the J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO., and take pleasure in commending them as men of business integrity and especially well versed in the production of healthy and hardy nursery stock.

The POMONA HILL NURSERIES are the largest and oldest in the state, and for reliability are not surpassed in our belief in the union. The reputation of these Nurseries is national, and any representation they may make can be implicitly relied upon.

The president of the company, Mr. J. VAN LINDLEY, is one of our most progressive men, the state's leading horticulturist and fruit grower.

By honest and square dealings, the filling of orders true to name, and progressiveness in horticultural matters for over thirty years, these nurseries are to-day one of our most stable institutions. They are responsible and we heartily commend them to the public throughout the country.

Z. V. TAYLOR,
Mayor of Greensboro.
NEIL ELLINGTON,
Pres. Greensboro National Bank.
W. E. COFFIN,
Agent Southern Railway.
ODELL HARDWARE CO.,
By J. A. ODELL, President.

JNO. J. NELSON,
Judge of Probate,
C. C. COLLINS,
Agent Southern Express Co.
R. G. VAUGHN,
Cashier City National Bank.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods and
Notions.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 2, 1899.

"We sign with much pleasure," so they all said.

General Information.

How to Order.

Correspondents should make out their orders on separate sheets from their letter. Give your shipping point, if different from your postoffice. State whether to ship by freight or express, or leave it to our discretion. Make everything plain, so there will be no mistake in filling and shipping your order. Send in your order direct to the Nurseries or give same to our Authorized Agent. Orders sent by mail direct to the Nurseries should be accompanied by remittance. Remit by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Check or Registered Mail.

The Fruit Tree Agent.

What are you going to do with him? Well, that depends on the kind of man he is. If he is an honest business man, treat him as such. If you have reason to believe he is not doing a square business and not representing a reliable nurseryman, then buy your fruit trees from some one who is. We make it a special point in contracting with all our agents to try and get men who are honest and whom we think will do an honest, square business toward the trade that we have been dealing with for over thirty years and with whom we hope to continue.

Avoid agents who tell extravagant and unreasonable tales about wonderful fruits. Our trees do not need misrepresenting. By their fruits you have known them in the past, and as we keep fully abreast of the times in fruit culture, we are fully prepared to give you everything good in the fruit line.

The honorable fruit tree agent who does a legitimate business is a blessing to the country, as people often buy and plant trees from them that otherwise they would not have.

There are no doubt unreliable fruit tree agents who are running around over the country doing a swindling business. At the same time, there are honest ones doing an honorable and legitimate business. We require all our men to do a straight business, and we will esteem it a great favor if you will report to us any of our men who do otherwise.

Before buying from an agent ask him for his authority to sell trees, make him show his Certificate of Agency and be sure the Certificate is signed by a reliable firm.

Guarantee.

We guarantee our stock and use all means in our power to please our customers and have everything true to label; yet, in filling annually 20,000 orders, a mistake will occasionally occur. In such cases we furnish trees, etc., to double the original amount, and it is mutually agreed between ourselves and purchasers that we are not liable for damages more than above stated.

We are happy to say here, however, that during many years of business only a very few instances of this kind have been reported.

A small cost for packing will be made on all bales, packages and boxes where sold at a wholesale rate.

Replacing Stock.

All nursery stock purchased of these Nurseries which dies the first year will be replaced at one-fourth of the retail catalogue price-list, patrons paying the transportation charges. Enough trees, etc., will be added to cover transportation charges, so you will get the value of your outlay.

There should be an awakening in Horticultural Matters. Too little time and attention is given to it,

In order to be entitled to the above offer you must meet the agent at the place agreed upon when the order is given, and on the exact date that is given you by notice through the mails, paying him in full for the same (as the life of business is promptness); then plant and care for the trees, etc., as per instructions given you in Catalogue or on back of notice mailed to you. Report the number that have died to our authorized Agent or to us by mail by August 30th, next after planting. By this date you can determine the number that have died.

The trees, etc., will be shipped with the autumn and early winter deliveries, if any near you. In that case you can pay the agent the amount charged for same. If no delivery is made near you by one of our agents, they will be sent by freight or express, at your option. In this case you will be required to send the amount for same with the list of those that have died. If you do not know the amount to remit, send in your list, and we will send you a bill at one-fourth catalogue prices, then you can remit intelligently. The above plan is mutual, and will be *strictly adhered to*.

This guarantee does not cover losses caused by extreme *droughts* and *freezes*, over which we have no control.

 *No Agent has authority to make other than the above agreement.*



FIGURE 1.

tree of moderate size, the hole should be dug three feet in diameter and twelve to twenty inches deep. Turn over the soil several times. In every instance the hole must be large enough to admit all the roots easily without bending, and the roots should go in the hole as they grew in the nursery. They should all be straight and not cramped and in masses. Figure 1 shows the tree planted cramped and in masses. Figure 2 shows the correct

Hints on Transplanting.

1. Many persons plant a tree as they would a post. The novice in planting must consider that a tree is a living, nicely organized production, as certainly affected by good treatment as an animal. Many an orchard of trees, rudely thrust into the ground, struggles half a dozen years against the adverse condition before it recovers.

2. In planting an orchard let the ground be made mellow by repeated plowings. For a

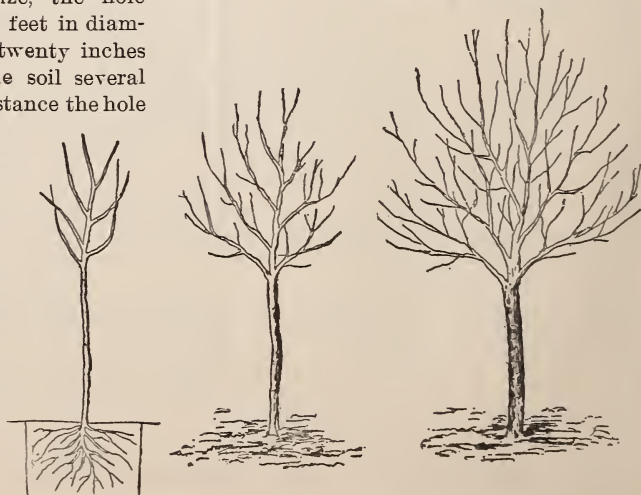


FIGURE 2.

way. Shorten and pare smoothly with a knife any bruised or broken roots. Hold the tree upright, while another person, making the soil fine, gradually distributes it among the roots. Shake the tree gently while the filling is going on. The main secret lies in carefully filling in the mould, so that every root, and even the smallest fibre, may meet the soil; and to secure this, let the operator, with his hand, spread out the small roots and fill in the earth nicely around every one. Nine-tenths of the deaths by transplanting arise from the hollows left among the roots of the trees by a rapid and careless mode of shoveling the earth among the roots.

3. When the hole is two-thirds filled pour in a pail or two of water. This will settle the soil and fill up vacancies that remain. Wait until the water has sunk away and then fill up the hole, pressing the earth moderately around the tree with the foot. The moist earth, being covered by the loose surface soil, will retain its humidity for a long time. Indeed, we rarely find it necessary to water again after planting in this way, and a little muck or litter placed around the tree, upon the newly moved soil, will render it quite unnecessary. Frequent surface watering is highly injurious, as it causes the top of the soil to bake so hard as to prevent the access of light and air, both of which, in a certain degree, are absolutely necessary.

4. Avoid the prevalent error (so common and fatal in this country) of planting your trees too deep. They should not be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood before.



Strawberry properly planted.



Strawberry improperly planted.

5. If your soil is positively bad, remove it from the hole and substitute a cartload or two of good garden mould. Do not forget that plants must have food. Five times the common growth may be realized by preparing holes six feet in diameter and twice the usual depth, enriching and improving the soil by the plentiful addition of good compost. Young trees cannot be expected to thrive well in sod land. When a young orchard must be kept in grass, a circle should be kept dug around each tree. But cultivation of the land will cause the trees to advance more rapidly in five

years than they will in ten when it is allowed to remain in grass.

Young Trees the Best.

One of the biggest mistakes with some is that they want large, overgrown trees to plant. A tree one or two years old that has been well grown by a reliable nurseryman will make a better tree in the long run, fruiting in a fewer number of years, making a healthier tree, thereby longer lived than a tree that is larger and older when bought and transplanted.

How to Care for Trees.

On receiving your trees it is not generally the case that you can plant immediately. If you cannot plant immediately, "heel them in" the ground in the garden or some convenient place until you are ready to plant. Heeling-in might be termed temporary planting, to preserve the roots until you are ready to plant. One of the simplest ways to heel-in trees is to first dig a trench about two feet wide and one and one-half feet deep, open the bunches of trees and spread them thinly in the trench (see Figure 3); then fill in with loose soft earth to about six inches above the

Western North Carolina and Virginia can grow all the Winter Apples consumed by the Southern States. Why don't they do it?

point they grew in the nursery. Always tramp the soil with the feet so that it will be in close contact with every root. The same principle is to be observed in heeling-in small plants. Then, when you are ready to plant, the trees will be in good condition and will live much better. When they are properly heeled in they will keep in good condition for several weeks.

One-half of the trees planted do not generally become well developed, productive specimens. Assuming this is true, what an enormous waste of money, time and hopes attend tree planting! All this is uncalled for waste. By pursuing the right methods in planting and after-care the average loss need not be one in ten.



FIGURE 3.

Pruning.

We have directed your attention to the preparation of the soil and other important matters so necessary to successful tree culture, and will now speak of Pruning equally as important. Most people desire a fine top from the day of planting. All of their attention is given to the top, consequently they have an unbalanced tree—top-heavy. They argue that to prune spoils the looks of the tree, and their trees are sure to be out of balance—more top than root, and more top than the root can support. First give your attention to the roots; secure a good foundation and you can then make the top what you please. In digging trees, especially fruit trees, it is impossible to preserve all the roots, consequently we have an unbalanced tree and the way to overcome this is to do away with some of the top. Figure 4 shows a young tree

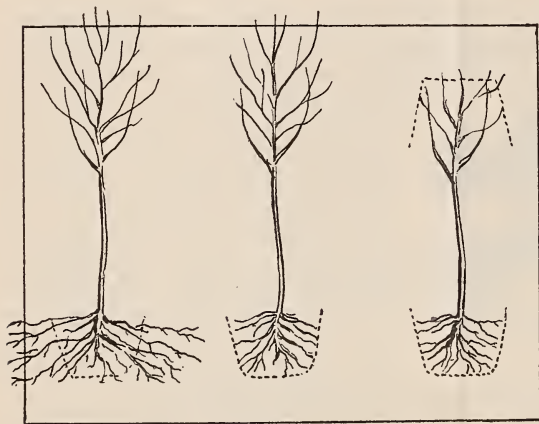


FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

First cut above shows young tree before being dug from the nursery. Second cut shows the tree after digging, with loss of roots. Third cut shows the tree pruned, thus restoring balance of parts.

after digging, with part of its roots left in the ground, hence unbalanced. Figure 5 shows the top pruned, thus making a balance and making the roots equal to the task of supporting the top. In evergreens, shrubs, etc., most of the roots are generally dug with the tree, consequently little or no pruning is required. Trees having but few roots should be cut back more than those having many.

Casualties.

Should trees arrive during a freezing spell, they must be placed under cover until after a thaw, and if from any cause the bark appears dry or shrivelled, an excellent plan to resuscitate them is to soak them in water twenty-four hours, then cover them up well in the ground.

Take an interest in Fruit Growing and give variety to life.

**Season for
Planting.**

Transplanting may be successfully performed at any time between the 1st of November and 1st of April, provided the ground is clear of frost and not too wet—but the sooner after the first named date the better, as the earth settles better about the roots than when planted late.

FORMULAS.

**Kerosene
Emulsion.**

In making the Kerosene Emulsion for spraying trees for lice, be sure to follow the correct method: Dissolve in two quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or one-quarter pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point. Then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This may be done by using a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixes the oil permanently, so that it will never separate and may be diluted easily at pleasure. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water, or about fourteen times as much water as kerosene. The Kerosene Emulsion is successful in destroying cattle lice and sheep ticks, as well as all varieties of plant lice.

**Bordeaux
Mixture.**

Four pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in six gallons of water; in another vessel four pounds of fresh lime are slaked in six gallons of water. After the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add twenty-eight gallons of water. This, when all is thoroughly mixed and strained, is ready for use. In straining this mixture reject all the lime sediment, using only the clear liquid; strain the whitewash through a coarse, gunny sack, stretched over the head of a barrel.



A Page of Facts, Suggestions and Arguments.

It is a deplorable fact, that, as a general thing, the farmers' sons have become dissatisfied with the monotony and routine of ordinary farm life. They are restless and uneasy in their present situation, and are looking with longing eyes upon the imaginary attractions and excitement of our great overcrowded cities. They are tempted by wonderful stories of great wealth attained in a few days, without labor, to throw themselves into the tide of speculation that threatens to overrun the land.

We suggest a remedy for this, and one which, we believe, will commend itself to all thoughtful men. Let the farmer say to his son, "Let us give to our employment a little more life and variety." Take a portion of the farm, as much as you choose, plant an orchard of fruit trees, a vineyard, berries, etc., for market. Go about the country, visit and consult the leading fruit raisers and nurserymen as to the best varieties to plant; how to cultivate and gather the fruit; the best method of packing, shipping and marketing, for you will find they have no secrets, and will be glad to give you any information in their power.

To the ladies we would say, "Here is an inviting field of labor for you," and we are glad to know that many are already awakening to this fact. Foreigners tell us our women are too little in the open air. The study and practice of horticulture might become a source not only of profit, but of health and constant enjoyment in the hands of any lady of refinement and culture.

We would not tempt the uninitiated with the promise of large fortunes in a few years, with no labor or trouble; nor do we believe that for the development of all that is noble and good in humanity that is best. But we do say that the business of fruit-growing, conducted with energy, perseverance and intelligence, will bring an ample and sure reward.

A good, well kept orchard on every farm, if only large enough for family supply, will tend to make the home attractive to the children and give our boys a higher idea of home life, thus making them more contented, and eliminating to a great degree the great discontent usually so prevalent with farmers' sons when they grow up. So experienced patrons of these nurseries write.

Why Should We Plant Trees?

1. The increase in value of the farm. A well-kept orchard will make your place much more valuable in more ways than one. Who would not pay a great deal more for a farm with a large, healthy orchard than for one exactly like it, but without the orchard.

2. It pays to have fruit for your health's sake. Most of us eat too much meat and too little fruit. Every one must admit that the free eating of fruit is healthful to us. Many troublesome diseases are unknown to the free users of a largely vegetable diet. Settlers in a new country improve in health as their orchards begin to bear freely. It is generally known that a heavy growth of trees and evergreens to the windward of a home will break the cold winds in winter and afford shade and pleasure in the summer.

3. It pays from the profits that are derived from selling your surplus to the different towns in your vicinity. The inhabitants of towns and villages become ready buyers of fancy fruit, and pay good prices for it. Often when you live in

marketing distance of a good town you can make more money off of your orchard than from any other crop you can grow. We have in mind now two good towns in two different counties. In one of these counties the people have taken considerable interest in fruit growing. All through the summer and early fall fruit is offered for sale on the streets of the first-named town. Some farmers realize from \$300 to \$500 from just a few acres planted in strawberries, peaches, pears, plums, apples, etc.; while in the other town mentioned no fruit is offered for sale, although it could be sold with profit if offered, but the people in this county are yet in the old way of raising one crop and are not so prosperous as the fruit growers.

Many a farmer with four or five acres in apples, peaches, pears and plums realizes more profits from them in money, besides the pleasure of having the fruit, than from all the balance of his farm combined.

It is easy to have fruit every month in the year. Commence in the spring with currants, gooseberries, strawberries—just a few of each. Then comes the different varieties of apples, peaches, pears and plums and other fruits, ripening in succession from May until frost. In the meantime, we can, by planting nice preserving and canning fruits—such as the Keiffer pear and other things—preserve and can up fruit to last through the winter, besides the Apples which can be kept late in the fall and sometimes all winter. Then plant a few nut trees—pecans, walnuts, etc. They are enormous bearers and their fruits find ready sale.

We grow leading market varieties of Apple and Peach trees for ALL sections.

A PAGE OF CLAIMS.

Having issued many Catalogues during the long existence of these Nurseries without setting forth our claims and advantages, to any considerable extent, we will here devote a little space to that purpose.

Our Age.

Established 1866; Incorporated 1899—33 years old—good for as many more, and, like proverbial "Old Rye," improving with age. As "Pomona" is synonymous of fruit, so is the name Lindley. JOSHUA LINDLEY, the father of the establisher of these Nurseries, established the first commercial Nurseries in North Carolina, if not the first in the South. Thus the establisher of these Nurseries has been in the business all his life. JOSHUA LINDLEY in his time was considered the best Southern pomologist and one of the leading authorities on the Peach in the United States.

A good tree, a high-bred tree, can only be grown by those reared in the business. There are all sorts of everything; so is there all sorts of trees. If you want the best, get them from experts.

350 Acres in Cultivation.

We have 1,250 acres of land in one solid block, 350 acres of which is devoted to the production of the vast amount of nursery stock we ship to all parts of the country annually. Our land is well drained by nature, and, besides, where needed, is underlaid by thousands of feet of agricultural drain tile.

We Grow Healthy and Hardy Trees.

Our soil and location are especially adapted to the growth of healthy and hardy trees. It has been an established fact for years that our stock succeeds equally as well all over the United States. We are located intermediately, as to latitude, not too far South or North. Reports from our stock planted in the far South, in the New England States and in the West show they succeed equally as well in all sections.

Now, as to Diseases. Well, we never have had any. Yellows are positively unknown in this Piedmont section. Here is what the most prominent peach grower of Western Maryland says, under date of June 20th, 1898, of peach trees bought of us: "Please book my order for 1,000 Salway and 500 Bilyews October Peach Trees at prices named. We find the peach trees bought of you nine years ago free from 'yellows,' while trees bought from many other places are badly infested, therefore, would like to use your trees in the future. I have an orchard at Edgemont, Md., on which I cleared \$60,000 in fifteen years, now badly used up with the 'yellows,' and which, I trust, I can replant by using your trees ONLY.

Signed,

JOHN A. NICODEMUS.

We are equally as free of Rosette, San Jose Scale, etc., in fact, our trees are healthy and hardy in every respect. One of the largest nurserymen of Pennsylvania visited our place the past season and went over our growing stock, and after returning home wrote us that our stock was the healthiest he had seen and he had visited many large nurseries. He further said that he would rather have our stock at double the price of others and pay the freight himself.

Our Stock Is True to Name.

If there is any leading claim we do make it is that we fill orders TRUE TO NAME. If you buy Winesap Apple Trees from us they will *surely* bear Winesap Apples. Had we not always done this, we could not have run these Nurseries under an increasing demand for over thirty years.

Read our Testimonials, or what the people have to say.

Mr. H. E. Richardson, of Farmville, Va., writes us: "I want to buy about 300 Peach Trees and some Silver Maples. I would say in this connection that your reliability in filling a previous order of some 250 trees which I bought of you through one of your agents causes me to wish to get these trees of you. I had as fine fruit this year as I ever saw anywhere, every tree bearing true to name."

This is only one of the many testimonials we receive annually certifying to the same. We conscientiously feel that it is our duty to fill varieties true to name.

Our Method of Packing.

We are very careful in packing our trees, etc. We have only skilled packers, who have been with us for many years, and who thoroughly understand their work. We have made shipments to Arkansas and Texas (out three to four weeks sometimes) and opened up in fine condition. Some may think packing is a small thing; but it is not. Very few know how to properly pack trees to preserve them in the proper condition for successful transplanting.

Water Supply.

We are abundantly supplied with water by windmill, boiler and steam pump. Our stock does not suffer in digging and packing from lack of water. We believe trees are often damaged in digging and shipping for lack of proper water supply.

Experiments With Varieties.

We have for many years striven to get together just such varieties of the different fruits as are best adapted to the wide range of territory to which our trees go, and we believe we have succeeded, so far as it is possible to do so. We spare no expense in this connection. It is a very important matter to the planter. Some varieties succeed in one section when they won't do for others. This is a well-known fact to all practical horticulturists.

The Cotton belt requires a different winter variety of Apple to what the Mountain sections do. By our long experience and careful study of this subject we are prepared to meet it, and we want the public to have the advantage of our experience along this line. Let us help you make your selection where your experience is not sufficient to aid you in making the selection yourself.

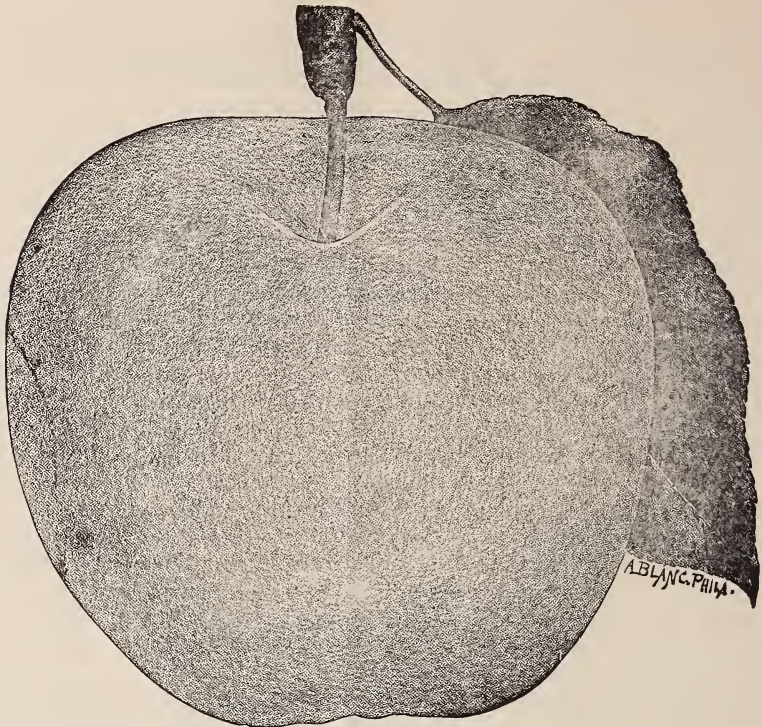
Our Wholesale Peach Tree Trade.

Our orders for Peach Trees to supply the large commercial orchards North and South are getting larger each year for several good reasons. The large planters have learned they can get what they want from us—that is, healthy trees, true to name. Read what Mr. Nicodemus says in another place. One of the largest growers in Georgia writes us that the stock gotten from us for one of the large commercial peach orchards there have proven more satisfactory than any others, especially as to trueness to name. Out of many thousand planted in one orchard, not one proved untrue to name.

"DEAR SIR:—Trees, etc., received O. K. They are the best fixed up I ever saw. Every one seeing them was pleased with the way you had them protected. I am much pleased with your promptness and much obliged.

"Yours truly,

JOHN W. FRY, Lynnville, Tenn."



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

APPLES.

The following list is carefully selected from a long list of varieties, and from our long experience and correspondence with orchardists in different sections of the Southern and border States, over which our trade has extended for the past thirty years. All the Summer Apples will succeed all through the South, but for Winter Apples many of those fine Northern and Western varieties which succeed so well in Western North Carolina will not succeed in the Cotton Belt and lowland section, consequently we must rely on our native Southern Apples, which are fully as fine, for our winter kinds, many of which are in this list. Persons acquainted with varieties which succeed in their immediate sections can order intelligently, otherwise they had best leave the selection to us. We have never failed to give satisfaction.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

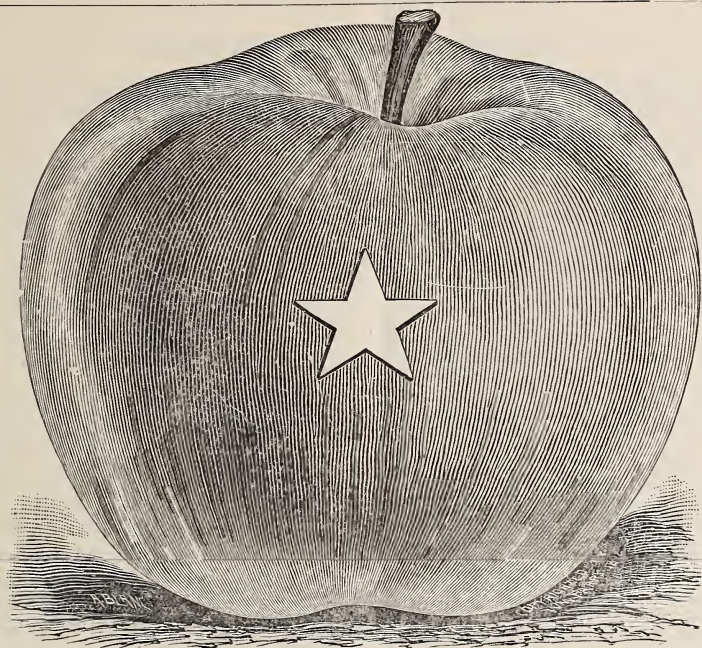
May Yellow. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; very prolific and hardy, and very popular on account of its being the earliest Apple.

Early Colton. One of the best early Apples, ripening with the old Early May, some ten days before Early Harvest, and continues to ripen for two or three weeks, which makes it a valuable family Apple. It is of beautiful appearance, medium size, yellowish white, with a tint of crimson where exposed to the sun.

Early Harvest. Medium to large. roundish, oblate, pale yellow, with a rich, sprightly flavor. A valuable old variety. Quite a favorite with many. June.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; roundish oblate. slightly conical; skin clear white at first, becoming pale yellow when mature; flesh white, tender juicy, subacid; quality good to very good. Ripens with Early Harvest in June. A young and very prolific bearer. A dwarf-

Read our Testimonials. We have pleased others and can please you.



STAR APPLE.

ish grower is its main drawback, so if you expect large trees do not order this Apple, although it is the leading early Apple.

Carolina Red June. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red, entire; flesh tender, with a mild subacid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continuing six weeks. It is one of the best market varieties of all the early Apples. For a table ornament and to please the children it has no equal.

Red Astrachan. Rather large; roundish oblate; covered almost entirely with deep red. June.

Summer Rose. Rather below medium. A beautiful Apple, striped with red on pale yellow ground; juicy and fine; very prolific bearer, often in clusters. June and July.

Early Strawberry. A beautiful Apple; medium size; fruit roundish in form; skin smooth and fair, finely striped with bright and dark red on yellowish white ground. Ripe last half of June.

Early Ripe. Similar to Early Harvest; much larger; quality and color about the same; ten days later, which makes it a great acquisition for general use. Tree an erect grower and good bearer.

Star Apple. Originated in New Jersey. The largest early Apple known, measuring 10 to 12 inches in circumference. Color yellowish pale green; quality pleasant subacid; a very superior cooking and a very good eating Apple. An annual bearer. Its great size and early bearing qualities make it one of the most valuable for market. Season in N. Carolina June 20 to July 20.

Hames. Originated at West Point, Ga. Large, roundish or roundish oblate; color whitish, striped, splashed and mottled with light and dark red and moderately sprinkled with yellowish and brown dots; flesh white, half fine, rather firm, juicy, brisk subacid; quality good.

Eckles' Summer. Large, roundish, slightly oblong; white flesh, sweet and good quality; color, covered entire with dark red. Its large size and fine color make it one of the prettiest Apples. Ripe July to early August.

Shenango. (Shenango Strawberry). Medium, oblong, conic; slightly ribbed, striped and splashed with bright crimson on whitish ground; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild subacid flavor. Being so handsome, it takes well in any market. Has proven to be one of the best summer Apples in South Carolina. Vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

SUMMER VARIETIES—Continued,

Summer Pearmain. Medium to large; roundish, conical; dull red stripes on a pale yellow ground; rich, juicy and one of the best. August.

✓ **Red Hub.** Originated in an old pine field on farm of J. Hub. Frazier, in Forsyth county, N. C. It is a large, fine, summer Apple, blushed and striped with red; juicy and fine in quality. One of the best July Apples; far superior to Old Summer Queen.

Large Summer Queen. Large, oblate conical; rich, juicy and fine. July and August.

Western Beauty. Large, roundish oblate, conical; greenish yellow, nearly covered with pale dull red, striped with darker shade and dotted with yellow specks; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid. Season late July and August.

Lady. A handsome dessert fruit; pale yellow with a brilliant red cheek; crisp, juicy, pleasant. As a dessert and table ornament it has no equal. Ripe late August.

Painted Lady. Similar to the above, and from its name is one of the most fancy colored Apples.

Horse. Large; yellow, occasional bluish next to sun; oblate conical; sub-acid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. August.

Mother. Medium in size; beautifully covered over with red and somewhat striped; flesh rich and fine. A great favorite. One of the best of its season. Last of August and first of September.

Hunge. Large; pale green, with often a brown blush; fine grained, tender and juicy. Very popular where known for cooking, drying and cider. Late summer and early autumn.

Maidens Blush. Generally known, rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek, beautiful; valuable for market; one of the best, if not the best, drying Apple; makes a white product. Tree a fine grower; hardy and productive. August.

The varieties named in this list will give you fruit every week during the Summer.

AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER APPLES.

Bonum. Medium; roundish oblate; mostly covered with red, sprinkled with white specks on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy and very fine quality. It is the standard fall Apple.

Buckingham. Very large; oblate conical; covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. The finest of the large autumn Apples. September and October.

✓ **Dutch Buckingham.** This one of the most showy Apples of recent introduction; large; bright red all over, with darker red broad stripes, making it one of the highest colored Apples in our entire collection; a perfect beauty; flesh yellow, fine; a perfect Buckingham in every way, except its high color. Ripening at same season as Old Buckingham.

✓ **Scotch Red.** Originated in an old Scotch settlement, where it sprang up from an accidental seed in a briar thicket on the farm of Mr. P. P. McRae, in Robeson county, N. C. Medium size; dark red color, and shape is exactly like the old Carolina Red June. It is a rich, fine quality sweet Apple. Season late September and October. A very beautiful and valuable sweet autumn Apple. As a table ornament no finer show can be had.

✓ **Rebel.** Origin, Virginia. Large size, round; bright, clear red, on yellow ground, covered with a fine bloom; flesh yellowish white, rich, with an agreeable mingling of saccharine and acid. Season in Virginia, September to November.

Late Strawberry. Medium; round-

What a Virginian says:

CROZET, ALBEMARLE CO., VA., December 8, 1897.

J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I have just finished planting the 200 Apple trees received from you and am very much pleased with them; they were the nicest lot I ever saw. I have just given your name and address to a friend of mine who saw your trees and was very much pleased with them. He wants to plant out about 1,200. I shall want more in the spring.

Yours truly,

R. E. CREE.

AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER APPLES—Continued.

ish, inclined to conic, slightly ribbed; color whitish, striped and splashed with light and dark red; covered with a thin bloom; flesh yellowish white; tender, juicy, pleasant, vinous. subacid; very good. September and October.

✓**Bismarck** This is one of the great German Apples; of dwarfish habit. A young and prolific bearer, often bearing at one year of age from graft. Introduced from New Zealand to Germany and has been successfully tested throughout Europe as well as the United States and Canada, and wherever grown it has shown astonishing revelation, not only in high quality, but in hardiness, and especially in earliness in fruiting. Where grown in pots it makes quite an ornament for decorative purposes. Fruit brilliant color, very handsome, large, tender, pleasant subacid and of a distinct and most delicious flavor. A fine dessert and cooking Apple.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine-grained, juicy, good quality. Early winter in Western North Carolina.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; oblong; rich yellow color; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. October.

Roxbury Russet. (Boston Russet). Large, roundish oblate; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good subacid flavor. October to December.

✓**Biggerstaff.** Found on the farm of

G. M. Biggerstaff, Cleveland county, N. C. Fruit large, striped; flesh yellow and sweet. One of the best late sweet Apples. Ripe September and October. Bears heavily every year. A valuable new Apple.

Buncombe. (Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Lady Finger, etc.) Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well flavored. Tree upright grower and prolific bearer; an excellent fruit.

✓**Carolina Beauty.** Originated in Johnston county, N. C. Size medium to large; roundish oblong shape; color red on yellow ground; flesh whitish, fine grained; good. October and November.

Golden Russet. (American). Medium in size; roundish ovate; dull yellow, covered with a very thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor. October.

Gloria Mundi. Very large; yellow; quality good. Very popular on account of its large size. September and October.

Hoover, or Baltimore Red. Large; nearly round; deep dark red; very showy and good. September or October.

✓**Farthing's No Bloom.** A novelty in the fruit line. A medium-sized striped Apple of good quality, from Watauga county, N. C. Produces its fruit without showing its bloom, hence its name. An annual bearer and never gets killed by frost.

These varieties will give you Fruit all the time—all the Fall.

WINTER VARIETIES.

✓**Arkansaw.** (Mammoth Black Twig.) Originated in Arkansas many years ago; is now being largely planted wherever known in nearly all parts of the United States. Size large, roundish, slightly flattened; color, a bright mottled red on upper half, the lower half being reddish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grain with a mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and an abundant bearer; supposed to be a seedling of the Wine Sap.

✓**Paragon.** This Apple originated in Tennessee and has proven to be identical both in tree and fruit to the Arkansaw. So these two Apples are so near alike they are called twin sisters. They are now fast pushing their way to the front as leading winter Apples for home con-

sumption, as well as for market. They are both seedlings of the old well-known Wine Sap. Nearly twice as large. Equally as good, if not better, in quality, and superior keepers.

Wine Sap. Medium: roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for market, the dessert, or for general winter use. November to March.

Ben Davis. Medium to large; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, mild sub-acid, and very good. Midwinter.

York Imperial. (Johnson's Fine Winter, by some.) Fruit large, nearly



ARKANSAW. (MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.)

WINTER VARIETIES—Continued.

round; whitish, shaded with crimson, thinly sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Very good. Mid-winter. One of the best winter Apples for Piedmont and mountain section of North Carolina.

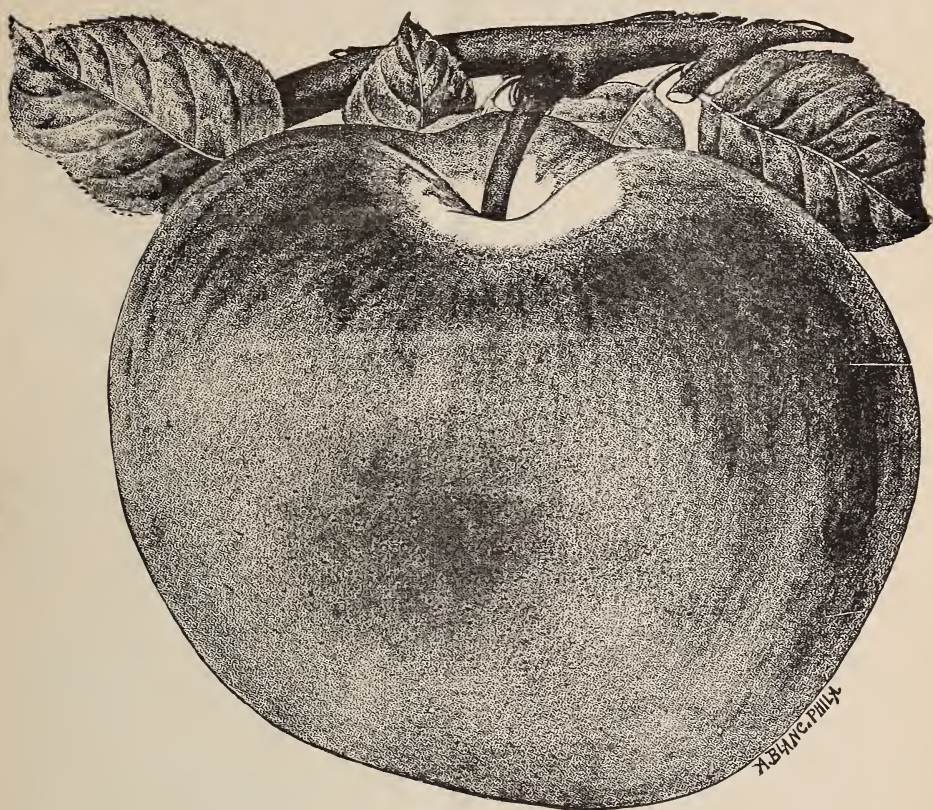
Staymens. (Staymens Wine Sap.) Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Wine Sap, originated in Kansas; is larger, more beautiful

in color, and better in quality, and equal or better keeper. This Apple is gaining popularity very rapidly. One Western nurseryman the past season grafted and budded 150,000 of this one variety, which alone indicates that there is going to be a growing demand for the Staymens.

✓**Van Hoy's.** Originated in Forsyth county, North Carolina. One of the best large winter Apples. Striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellow, sub-acid, rich and fine; but little core. December to January.

Albemarle Pippin. Large, roundish.

Western North Carolina and Virginia ought to supply the whole South with Winter Apples. They can do it. Now is the time to plant.



BEN DAVIS

WINTER VARIETIES—Continued.

ribbed, lop-sided, yellowish green, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh firm, yellow, subacid, rich, and very fine. Where it succeeds, it is the finest market Apple known. In Albemarle county, Va., and all similar sections in the foothills and mountains of Western North Carolina, it is at home, but it is worthless in the low country. December to January.

Virginia Beauty. Large; conical; red; flesh yellow, sweet, rich. Very good. Midwinter.

Lawver. (Delaware Red Winter.) Medium to large; bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, subacid, excellent; a fine keeper, and succeeding splendidly in McDowell county,

N. C., and very popular in other sections.

Kinnard's Choice. From Tennessee. Size large; color dark red on yellow ground; beautiful, large, showy Apple; bears quite young; quality one of the best. A fine winter Apple for Piedmont and mountain sections.

Royal Limbertwig. Very large; pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; rich, juicy and very good. November to February.

Roberson's Winter. Large; striped spotted with red; of the best quality; resembles York Imperial. Season, November to March. Does best in Piedmont section.

Plant the right varieties in Western North Carolina and Virginia. Market the fruit right and supply the South. It will be done.

WINTER VARIETIES—Continued.

✓**Kernodle's Winter.** Originated in Guilford county, N. C. Size medium to large; color pale yellow, spotted and striped with light red; flesh whitish, juicy, good. One of the best keepers. December to April.

Nansemond Beauty. Medium to large, roundish oblate, slightly conic, pale yellow, nearly covered with light and dark rich red, and rather obscure stripes of darker hue; flesh white, half fine, crisp, tender, juicy, vinous, subacid. A midwinter Apple in southern Virginia where it originated. It does well in middle and western North Carolina.

Pine Stump. A new variety of Pearmain family. Medium size; roundish oblate; color light red, covered with minute white dots. It is a hardy and prolific bearer. November to December.

Rawle's Janet. (Neverfail.) Size above medium, oblate, conic, yellowish, shaded with red and striped with crimson; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, pleasant, subacid. A very old variety. Has been known in North Carolina for half a century. Season, November to Jan.

Edwards. Medium; roundish oblate; pale yellow, striped and blushed with red. Its quality is of the best. It is a seedling of the old Hall; has all its good qualities and is twice the size. January to April.

Shockley. Medium; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. The most popular winter Apple south of North Carolina. December to April.

Arkansas Beauty. Size large; color beautiful, light crimson in shade, darker in sun, with indistinct splashes and stripes over the whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine-grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow; flavor rich, subacid. Season, November to January. An enormous bearer; a coming market Apple.

Gulley. Medium in size; striped and splashed with russet-red, intermingled with white specks over the surface; quality good. This is one of the good winter Apples for middle and eastern North Carolina. A young and prolific bearer.

Red Limbertwig. Medium, roundish; dull red on pale yellow ground. December to March.

Baldwin. An old northern winter Apple. One of the leading northern and western Apples. Succeeds well in western North Carolina, and other similar sections. As this Apple is well known a further description is not deemed necessary.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Medium; yellow; good bearer and fine quality. Popular in many sections.

✓**McCuller's Winter.** Originated in Wake county, North Carolina, and is one of the best keepers yet introduced, succeeds well in all eastern North Carolina, and in the sand hills of Moore and Harnett counties it seems to be at home. It is peculiarly suited to the eastern half of North Carolina, and similar sections. Size medium, dark and light red; quality good when fully matured; a very young and extremely prolific bearer. Season January to March.

Yates. This is of the class of small winter Apples; juicy and extra fine flavor; a prolific bearer; for home use it is the best of its class; also a fine cider Apple and keeps well through the winter, if you can keep the children from them. I have dropped the following: Bar Seedling, Hall and Johnson's Red, as the YATES fills the bill and is superior to either of them. It originated in Georgia and succeeds well all through the Cotton Belt.

✓**Winter Banana.** Originated in Indiana, and so highly endorsed in Michigan that we believe it will succeed well in our mountain sections, and worthy of a trial in all Piedmont sections. It is large; fine grain; golden yellow, shaded with red; subacid, finest flavored Apple grown, juicy, rich and a good keeper; an erect, thrifty grower; a young, prolific bearer; a fine table Apple. Note following points of excellence: First, finest flavored Apple in the world; second, the most beautiful Apple in existence; third, bears large clusters of fruit at two years old; fourth, flavor unsurpassed by either Peach, Plum or Pear. Copied from Greening Brothers' Catalogue, of whom I procured my stock of this variety.

OFFICE OF DODSON BROTHERS, Tobacco Manufacturers,
PILOT MOUNTAIN, N. C., March 16, 1898.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find check in full payment for bill of trees just received. I am delighted with them, for they are as fine as I ever saw.

E. M. DODSON.

APPLES FOR SPECIAL LOCALITIES.

Below we give three lists of winter Apples, of 12 varieties each, best suited to the different sections of North Carolina. Those given in the Eastern section are best suited to the South generally, All will apply to similar soils and elevation in adjoining States. We do not claim that it is perfect, but make it from our long experience and the experience of others in different sections. Parties acquainted with other varieties in different sections that succeed well should, in ordering, add them to their list;

Winter Apples Best Suited to Eastern North Carolina.

Ben Davis,	Mattamuskeet,	Gulley,
Edwards,	Winslow,	Pine Stump,
McCuller's,	Staymens,	Yates,
Shockey,	Broadnax,	Winesap.

Winter Apples Best Suited to Middle North Carolina.

Arkansaw (Mammoth	Ben Davis,	Staymens,
Black Twig),	Gulley,	Kernodle's Seedling,
Edwards,	Nansemond Beauty,	Pine Stump,
McCuller's Winter,	Winesap,	York Imperial.
	Van Hoy's,	

Winter Apples Best Suited to Western North Carolina.

Arkansaw (Mammoth	Arkansaw Beauty,	Albemarle Pippin,
Black Twig),	Van Hoy's,	Nansemond Beauty.
Ben Davis,	Virginia Beauty,	York Imperial,
Royal Limbertwig,	Baldwin,	Staymens,
Winesap,	Delaware Red Winter.	

ADDITIONAL LIST OF APPLES

The select list, as given on preceding pages, will insure succession of choice fruits throughout the entire season. In the list below will be found many that are equal to those in the select list, while others are not so well tested, and are not so well known, except in certain localities. A limited supply of trees of these will be kept on hand and increased as the value becomes known.

Summer Varieties.

Yellow Sweet June,	Avera's Favorite,	Sweet Bough,
Alexander's Ice Cream,	Summer Green Skin,	Large Red and Green,
Summer Queen,	July Cluster,	Sweet.

Autumn Varieties.

Carter's Blue,	Smokehouse,	Fall Orange,
Fall Pippin.	Gordon Seedling,	English Golden Russet,

Winter Varieties.

Springdale,	Camack's Sweet,	Pilot,
Talman's Sweet,	Winslow,	Broadnax,
Clark's Pearmain,	Missouri Pippin,	W. W. Pearmain,
McAfee,	Mattamuskeet,	Bowman's Excelsior,
Vine Apple,	Mason's Stranger,	Jonathan.

Winter Varieties for all sections. You can have Apples all winter.

CRAB APPLES.

The following list comprises the best selection of Crab Apples. The trees and fruit are both ornamental and useful, and should be in every collection. No fruit tree is so handsome as the Crab Apple, with its exquisitely tinted blossoms in the spring and the succeeding fruit of brilliant colors. If grown in sufficient quantity and marketed with care, the fruit is also extremely profitable. No fruit farm is complete without Crab Apples:

Red Siberian,	Yellow Siberian,	Dartmouth,	Winter Sweet,
Queen's Choice,	Blushing Maid,	Transcendent,	Quaker Beauty.

CIDER CRAB APPLES.

Hughes' Virginia Crab. Small; dull red, with white specks; flesh fibrous, with an acid, rough and stringent flavor.

Wagh's Crab. Small; shaded with light red, splashed and striped with deep red next to the sun; flesh juicy, sweet subacid, good. Like Hughes' Crab, used

mainly for winter cider. When they are mixed with other Apples they give an excellent flavor to all.

Jones' Cider. From Richmond county, North Carolina. Said to make the finest of cider, keeping sweet through the entire winter.

Crab Apples make good Preserves, Cider and Vinegar.

What a German fruit grower says:

J. VAN LINDLEY, Pomona, N. C.:

PINE BLUFF, N. C., December 10, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—Received the two boxes of Peach trees, etc., you shipped me, all in good order and amount of plants, etc., all complete. I cannot but congratulate you upon the fine condition of everything and will certainly let you have my orders in the future. Please find enclosed my check for the amount of your bill, \$72.98.

Yours truly,

EUG. VANDER MEERSCH.

J. VAN LINDLEY, Pomona, N. C.:

LITTLETON, N. C., April 27, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR:—On my return from the west I found all of the trees living and growing—not one of them has died. I am more than pleased with the trees and vines. I am delighted with them and am not surprised that you do such a fine business. I am thankful and grateful to you for kindness to me. I am anxious to reciprocate your kindness. I have already taken the liberty of speaking many kind words for you. If you can use me any way let me know. Again thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Yours very truly,

JOHN T. EDMUNDSON.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28, 1889.

DEAR SIR: The trees ordered have arrived looking nice and healthy. I enclose check in payment for same.

F. C. ROBBINS, Att'y at Law.



BRANCH OF ELBERTA PEACHES.

PEACHES.

The question has often been asked, How can I keep borers out of my Peach trees? Go through your orchard, and where you find gum at surface clean the dirt from around it, and with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument follow up the worms and kill them, then throw around the tree a little lime or ashes. Attend to this two or three times during the spring or summer, and you will keep your trees healthy, as well as greatly extend their useful life.

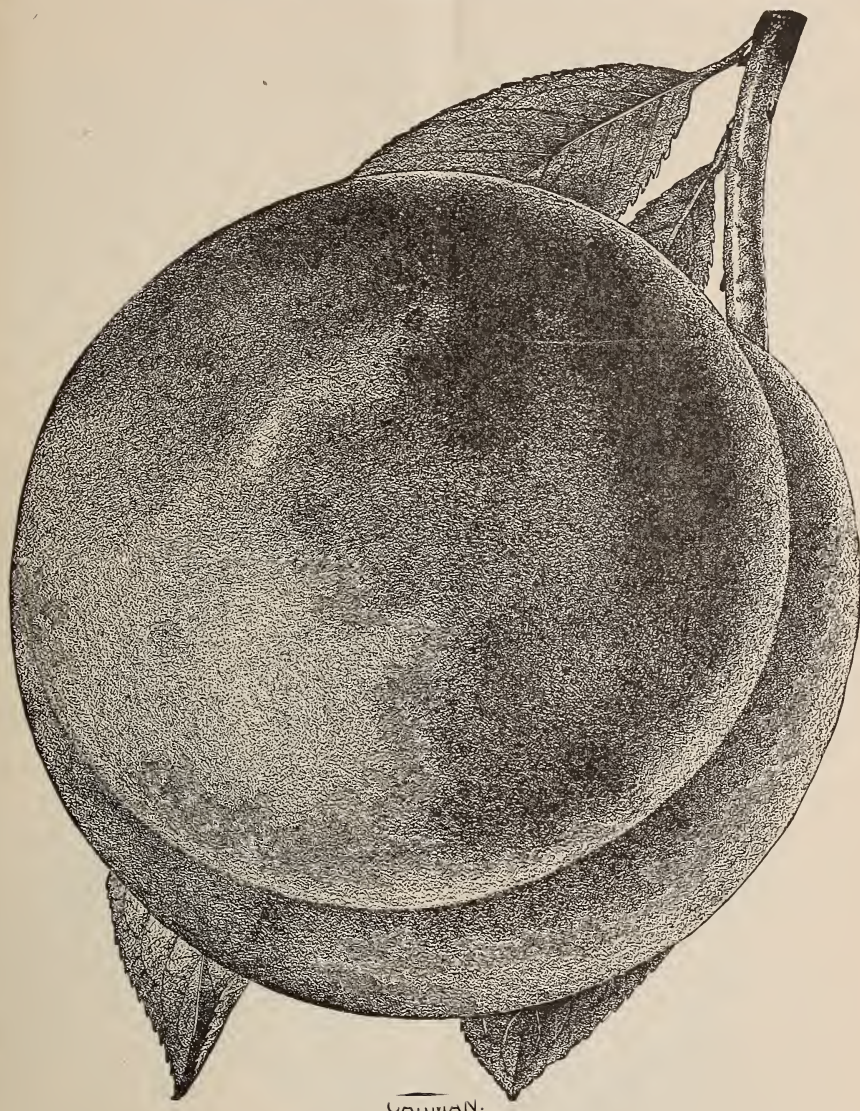
PEACH-BORER WASH. Take half to three-quarters of a pound of tobacco, plug or leaf, break or cut it up, and boil it well in about a gallon and a half of water, strain out the tobacco, and to the liquid add a pint of salt, from a quarter to a half a pound of carbolic soap, and enough freshly slaked lime to make a pretty thick wash.

SECOND RECEIPT. This is highly recommended, and I consider it the most effective: For a 50-gallon cask, 25 pounds of caustic potash, 3 pounds common white arsenic, 2 gallons of crude carbolic acid, with water, lime and clay enough added to make a good, thick wash that will last on the trees three or four months.

Early in spring scrape the dirt away from the trunk of the tree as deep as the top roots, and with a paint or whitewash brush apply a coat of the above wash from a foot above the ground down to the roots. When dry replace the soil around the trunk. Should a washing rain, during the spring or early summer, dissolve or carry off this wash, it must be renewed. The above is to be used as a preventative, not to destroy the borer within the bark, but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer-moth during the spring and summer months.

Peach, Plum, Apricot and Nectarine trees should all have the above care. To keep your fruit clear of worms, allow no fruit to drop and rot in your orchard. Keep enough hogs to eat it up. Keep it picked up clean and give it to them, or let them run in the orchard and get it themselves as fast as it falls, thereby destroying both worms and eggs, and preventing an increase next year. Reasonable attention to these matters will go far to assure your success in fruit-growing.

PRUNING. In February, or as early in spring as may be practicable, we commence pruning. This consists only in shortening in, *i. e.* cutting off half the last year's growth over the whole outside head of the tree and also upon the inner branches, shortening back the strongest limbs most. This brings the tree into a well rounded shape. By reducing the young wood one-half, we at the same time reduce the coming crop one-half in quantity. The remaining half, receiving all the substance of the tree, is of double the size. The young shoots which start out abundantly from all parts of the tree keep it well supplied with bearing wood for the next year, while the greater luxuriance and size of foliage, as a necessary consequence, produce larger and higher flavored fruit. Thus while we have secured against the prevalent evil, an over crop, we have also provided for the full nourishment of the present year's fruit, and induced a supply of fruit-bearing shoots throughout the tree for the next season. This course of pruning should be followed regularly every year during the life of the tree. It is light work and quickly done, and doubles the value of the fruit. The appearance of a tree pruned in this way after many years of bearing, is a very striking contrast to that of the skeletons usually seen. It is, in fact, a fine object, with a thick, low, bushy head filled with healthy young wood, and in summer with an abundance of dark green foliage and handsome fruit. No intelligent man will hesitate about adopting so simple a course of treatment to secure such valuable results. We recommend it with entire confidence to the practice of every man in the country who cultivates a Peach tree. After he has seen and tasted its good effects we do not fear his laying it aside.—*Downing.*



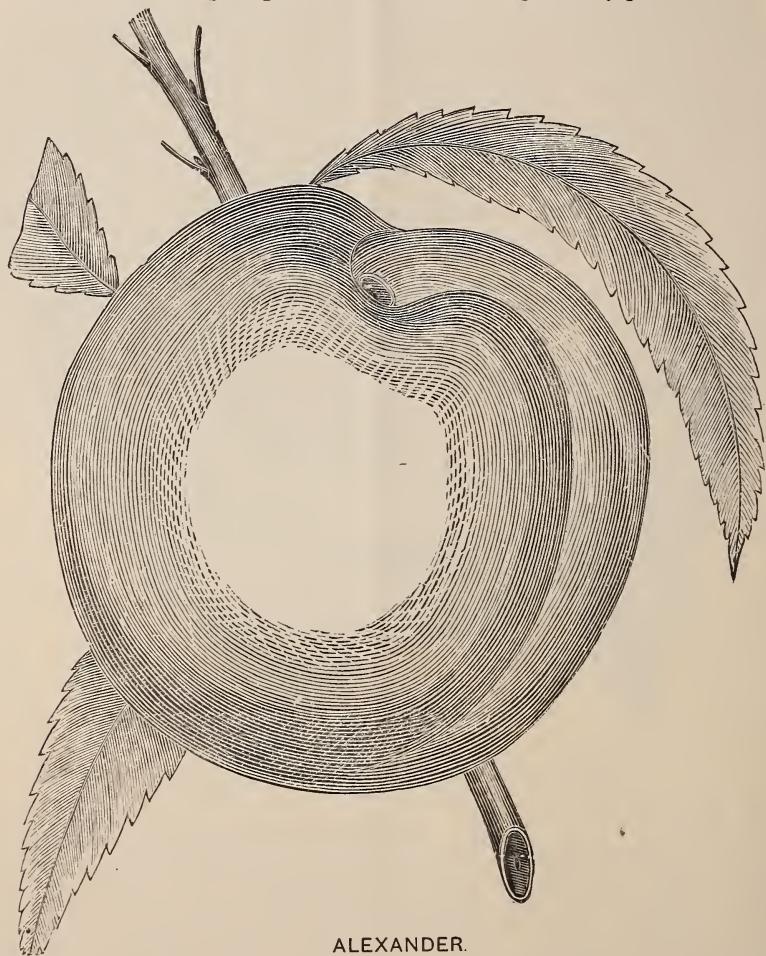
SELECT LIST OF PEACHES.

The following is a select list of Peaches, ripening from May 15 to November, according to location and climate, and we do not hesitate to say the collection cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the Southern or border States. Varieties are arranged below in order of ripening as near as possible for Middle North Carolina. In South Carolina and Georgia they will ripen from six to ten days earlier; in Alabama and Mississippi from ten days to two weeks or more earlier. North of North Carolina they ripen later; in Virginia from four days to a week later; ten days to three weeks later in Maryland and Delaware; about five weeks later in Northern New Jersey, and five to six weeks later in New York State. Note the time of ripening of certain varieties in your section; compare same with our Catalogue and you can then tell the difference in time of ripening at the different places.

MAY AND JUNE VARIETIES—Here Ripening from May 25 to July 1.

✓ **Sneed.** A seedling of Chinese Cling; the earliest Peach known; its size will average with the Alexander; color, greenish white, with a crimson blush; when ripening on the trees it is of fine quality and the thin skin can be easily peeled off with the fingers. No family orchard is complete without it, as it is a good Peach and the earliest by ten days of any Peach ever introduced. Rather tender for distant shipments, though the past season we successfully shipped them in common carriers to New York and received good prices.

✓ **Greensboro.** Originated by W. G. Balsley in Greensboro, N. C. This is the largest of all the early Peaches, twice the size of Alexander and beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty; size large for so early a Peach; ripens perfectly to the seed, from which it parts clear when fully ripe. Ripens with Alexander; flesh white, juicy, good. One of the very best family Peaches, but, like old Early Rivers, rather tender. However, we shipped them largely to the large markets the past season and got fancy prices.



ALEXANDER.

Alexander. A well-known old variety, and as it has been before the public for so many years, we deem a description unnecessary here.

We challenge the country on our collection of Peaches.

SELECT LIST OF PEACHES—Continued.

✓**Triumph.** The earliest yellow Peach ever known, ripening closely following Greensboro and Alexander; of good size, averaging some larger than Alexander; very highly covered all over with a yellowish, dark red, making it a very showy market Peach; flesh yellow; good quality, and when fully ripe it parts readily from the pit, which is very small; extremely hardy and a fine shipper.

✓**Waddell.** Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, bright blush on sunny side, covering half of the Peach; flesh firm, rich, sweet, melting when fully ripe; freestone; about as large as Belle of Georgia and ripens close after the Triumph; for family use or for market it is equal to any of its season, if not superior; of the North China family.

✓**Mamie Ross.** A Chinese type; larger and finer in every way than Early Rivers, with which it ripens; very large; white, with a beautiful blush next to the sun; a semi-cling; one of the best in quality; hardy; an immense bearer.

Hynes' Surprise. A seedling of the Hale's Early, ripening a little earlier. Has never been known to rot—which was so fatal to its parent. It is a clear freestone, which makes it one of the most valuable of the very early Peaches. Size medium to large; color red on a yellowish white ground; season June 20 in North Carolina; farther South last of May.

✓**Early Bishop.** Large; crimson; white flesh; clear freestone. Valuable market sort; sure bearer and prolific. Ripens early in June—about 3 days later than Hynes' Surprise. As fine as Mt. Rose. A splendid Peach for home use or market. Very hardy and prolific.

✓**Carman.** Closely following Waddell we have in Carman another Peach of North China type that promises great value. The originator says it is either a seedling of or sister to Elberta; tree of same habit of growth, only has larger and darker colored foliage. Tree hardy and productive, and fruit practically rot-proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit two seasons, while other varieties all about have rotted entirely. Carman is

described as large, broadly oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed red; flesh of creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor. *The Rural New Yorker* first described it some years ago as an extra large yellow Peach, like Elberta, only five weeks earlier; it certainly is of Elberta type, but is not strictly a yellow Peach, neither is it white. Size, large, resembling Elberta, and extra fine flavor; skin tough, makes it the great market Peach of its season.

✓**Connet's Early.** Originated in Guilford county, N. C., from a seed of the Chinese Cling. Fruit large; creamy white, with a blush of red next to the sun, making it one of the most delicate colored Peaches; quality one of the best. Clear freestone; seed small. Ripens after Carman, or directly following that variety.

✓**Miss Lolo.** This is another of the Chinese type; originated in Texas; now fully proven in various sections; size, medium, round; a very delicately colored Peach; the most delicately colored of any of its class; a clear freestone and one of the best in quality. While it is not so large as some of the preceding ones, it has good size, and its great beauty and superior quality is bound to make it a great favorite. Ripe same season as Connet's Early.

✓**Fleitus St. John, or May Beauty** by some in the South. Size, medium; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow; freestone; good. Ripe early in July.

✓**Governor Briggs.** From Mr. Steubenraugh, of Texas, the originator of Carman and Miss Lolo; he is good authority on the Peach. The description of this variety is his: "Larger than Fleitus St. John, or Early Crawford, and ripens with the former." In a letter to us he says: "I find Gov. Briggs, which is a large yellow freestone of best quality and our best market Peach, ripening between Carman and Elberta; has small flowers, but often holds its fruit when Fleitus St. John and Early Crawford are all killed by frost; never knotty like Fleitus St. John, but always ripens up to perfection; a very thrifty, rank grower. Some of my trees have

MR. J. VAN LINDLEY, Pomona, N. C.

DEAR SIR: The fruit trees opened up in good shape, and are entirely satisfactory. Inclosed please find check for \$11.10 to cover bill. Thanking you for your attention and liberality,

Sincerely yours,

ROBT. M. MCKAY.

CHERAW, S. C., February 17, 1898.

SELECT LIST OF PEACHES—Continued.

spread 40 to 50 feet, so they should have plenty of room, at least 20 to 25 feet." Viewing the above points, coming from the source it does, we can't help but claim Gov. Briggs to be one of the leading market Peaches and the largest early yellow freestone.

✓**Alice Haupt.** Originated by Captain Haupt, of Texas, from a seed of Chinese Cling. A large cling; beautiful creamy skin and white flesh; delicious; very hardy; a sure bearer. Ripe early in July.

✓**Early Michigan.** Large size, greenish white, nearly covered with dark red; clear freestone; flesh white, melting, juicy, good; very hardy and prolific. Ripens June 25 to July 5, with the old Early Tillotson.

✓**Early Rose.** A new seedling of Old Mixon Free; resembles it very much in size, color and quality. Ripens just previous to Mountain Rose—about July 10. Very hardy and one of the best of its season.

Mountain Rose. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and fine freestone. July 15.

✓**Lady Ingold.** We introduced this Peach some 10 years ago. It originated on a farm adjoining these Nurseries. It is now becoming a great market variety; some of the leading fruit growers in south Georgia pronounce it the best market variety they have. Fruit medium to large, round; color yellow, covered with bright, rich red; flesh yellow, quality one of the best; a clear freestone. Ripens with Mountain Rose.

✓**Family Favorite.** Large; white flesh, red cheek; freestone; sure bearer, prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. This Peach is making a most favorable record wherever known. Season, middle of July in North Carolina.

✓**Captain Ede.** A large freestone Peach—a seedling of Chinese Cling. Originated in Southern Illinois. Very prolific and hardy; a large, beautifully colored yellow-fleshed Peach of finest quality, ripening with Early Crawford—about middle of July.

Early Crawford. Large; yellow; fine quality. Its size and beauty make it one of the most popular orchard fruits. Valuable market variety. Freestone. July 20.

Reeves' Favorite. An old variety, often called for. It is a large yellow freestone, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone; juicy, melting with a good vinous flavor. Ripe latter part of July.

✓**Bokara No. 3.** Of Asiatic origin. Extremely hardy in Northern and Western States. Ripens in Iowa middle of August; in North Carolina middle of July. Fruit large, yellow, with red cheek; tough skin; flesh firm and of fine quality; a freestone; a splendid keeper and shipper.

Champion. Originated in Illinois. Large, round; flavor sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; strikingly handsome; freestone. Ripens middle of July. Good bearer; hardy bloom is its record. Of Old Mixon family.

✓**Thurber.** Originated by Dr. L. E. Berckmans, Rome, Ga. Fruit large, roundish oblate; skin downy, creamy white, shaded and mottled with pale red. A freestone; fine grained; juicy and melting. Ripe middle of July. Chinese Cling seedling.

✓**Belle of Georgia.** Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer. A seedling of Chinese Cling.

Chinese Cling. Large; skin transparent cream color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy white; very juicy and melting. July 25.

✓**Stonewall Jackson Cling.** A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles very closely, but being so hardy and prolific, it bears five times as much fruit. Ripens at same season of its parent.

✓**Burke.** Very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream color, slightly shaded on sunny side with red. Flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous, making it one of the largest, best and showy clingstone Peaches. Last of July.

✓**Preston Cling.** Large. Similar in appearance to Chinese Cling, colored much like it and must be of same family, but more hardy and a better grower; ripe just after that variety. A valuable, large, handsome cling of best quality.

RICEBORO, GA., March 3, 1898.

DEAR SIR:—Will you be kind enough to write me the proper way to prune Mulberry trees; also mail Catalogue. Your trees have done better than any other and are the only ones that ever gave me any satisfaction. J. S. STEBBINS.

SELECT LIST OF PEACHES—Continued.

✓**Fitzgerald.** New. From Canada; fruited in Michigan. It is one of the hardiest peaches, both in bloom and tree; very Prolific; large size, thick, solid flesh, seed very small, quality one of the best. Its beautiful yellow color, shaded with red makes it one of the most attractive peaches. Will be a leading market fruit when it becomes fully known. Ripens middle to last of July.

✓**New Prolific.** A new peach from Michigan. Very large; prolific; of finest quality, ripening latter part of July; yellow, with a blush; rich, juicy, fine quality; one of the greatest market varieties.

✓**Everbearing Peach.** This is one of the most remarkable of peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use.

1. Its long continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July 1st, and successive crops are produced until the beginning of September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half grown may be seen upon the tree at the same time. Our two year-old trees are fruiting this year.

2. As the tree blossoms during a long period, a complete failure of fruit has never happened since the original tree first began to bear eight years ago.

3. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous, and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone, of the Indian type.

The first ripening averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the fruit of the second and following crops diminishes gradually until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession.

We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for family use, or small gardens. Where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable. We offer it with confidence, as we have known the original tree for the past four years, and gathered the fruit in in various stage of development.

No discount on price, regardless of the size of trees or quantity ordered. No buds or grafts for sale.

Description taken from catalogue of P. J. Berckmans & Co., from whom we got our stock to cultivate from.

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER PEACHES.

In Order of Ripening Here.

Stump the World. Large, nearly round; color blush red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of midsummer Peaches. Freestone. Ripe late July and early August.

Crosby. Medium; orange yellow, splashed with yellow on sunny side; clear freestone; small seed; high quality; ripens with Elberta. Introduced by J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, and puffed up highly by him. Prolific and very hardy bloom.

Elberta. Large; golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific, and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Chinese Cling. A freestone; hardy; seems to be free from rot. Ripens first of August.

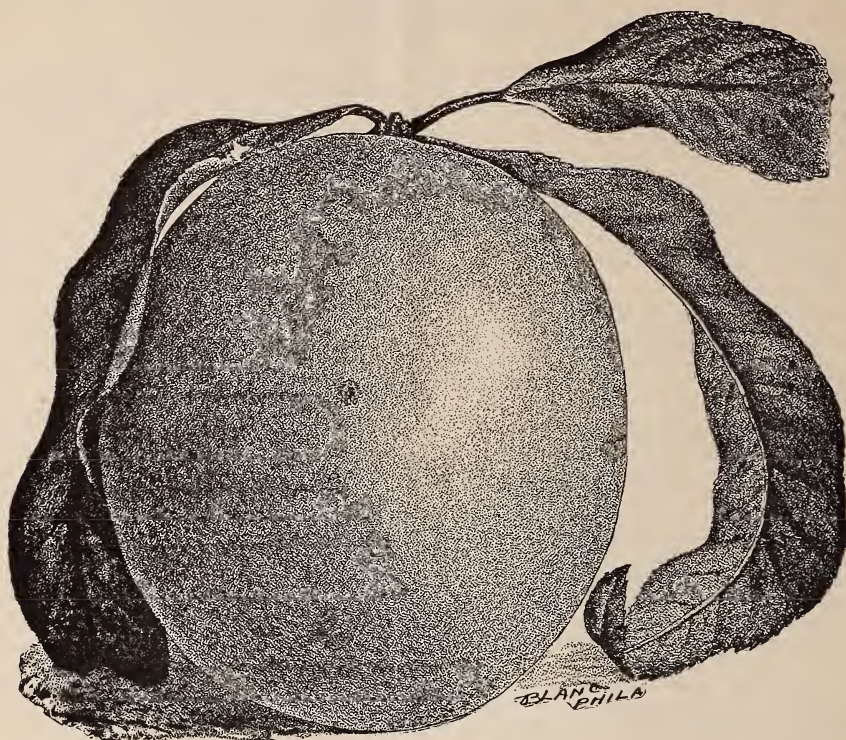
Wheatland. Fruit large to very large, roundish; skin deep yellow shaded with dark red on sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm; juicy, sweet and fine quality. Early August.

Old Mixon Free. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, rich and very fine. Early in August.

Old Mixon Cling. Large, white, with red cheek; rich, juicy and fine. Cling. August 15.

Globe. This variety is a freestone; skin golden yellow, with a red blush, covering half the surface of the Peach; globular; flesh yellow; luscious and quality best. Very large; one of the best market Peaches. Ripens just before Crawford's Late.

A dozen varieties our Peaches give you Fruit in succession for three months



GLOBE PEACH

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER PEACHES---Cont'd.

✓ **Crawford's Late.** Large; yellow, with red cheek; fine quality. Very popular old variety for market or canning purposes. Freestone. August 10.

✓ **Stonewall Jackson (Free.)** Very large, specimens weighing 20 ounces. Orange-yellow; flesh yellow, firm; freestone; fine for canning or market. This is a different Peach from one—a cling—cultivated by several Southern nurserymen. This Peach originated in Union county, N. C., from a seed of Crawford's Late brought from Gettysburg, Pa., some 30 years ago by a returning soldier, hence its name. August 15.

✓ **Gold Drop.** Large; yellow; freestone; good quality; splendid late market sort. Ripens close after Crawford's Late.

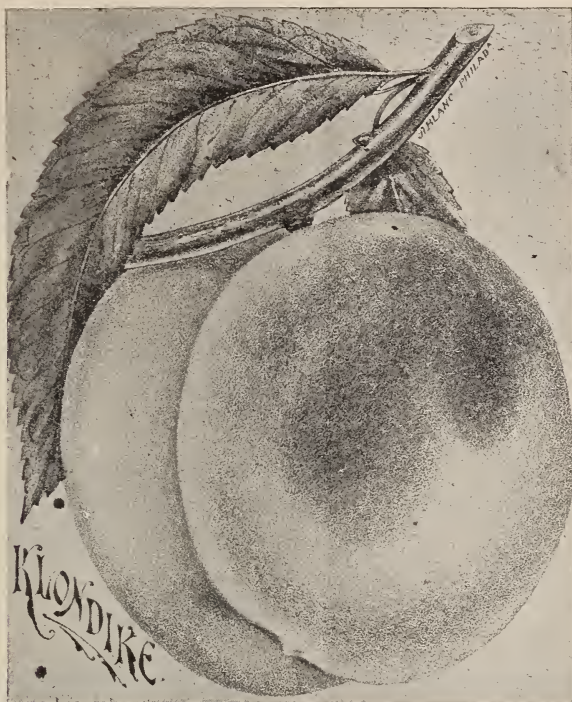
✓ **Couper's Late.** Large, averaging about with Old Mixon Free, or larger; a clear freestone; white, with red cheek, highly colored; an immense bearer; originated in Southeastern Delaware; one of the best for market, canning or

drying; 8 to 10 days after Crawford's Late or just before Stephen's Rareripe and finer in every way than that variety. Does well in Georgia, and is a universal Peach; very hardy in bud and bloom.

✓ **Emma.** From the same source that brought forth the Elberta. Mr. Rumph, of Georgia, made quite a little fortune out of the Emma the past season. The Emma is a large golden-yellow Peach, with red cheek; freestone; flesh yellow and of better quality than Elberta and equally as large and prolific; one week later. It stands to-day as the best and most profitable late market Peach for the South. August 5.

✓ **Tippecanoe.** Large; yellow, with a red blush; quality very fine. As a canning fruit it stands par excellence. Cling. August 20.

✓ **Bordeaux Cling.** Large; clear yellow, slight blush next the sun. One of the finest of the yellow clings. Ripe early in August.



See description on page 30.

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER PEACHES.--Cont'd.

✓ **Nettie Corbet.** A seedling, originated on the farm of Mr. Robert Corbet, in Gates county, N. C., and named after his daughter Nettie. The fruit is large, of a dingy yellowish color; flesh fine grained and vinous, streaks of red, mingled with yellow; fine flesh; freestone. Ripens in August. It belongs to that class of Indian or Georgia Peaches so well known, and is the finest one of that class. Ripe last of August.

✓ **General Greene.** Originated in Guilford county, N. C. Size large; nearly white, with a red blush next the sun. A valuable freestone. Ripe August 20.

✓ **Bray's Rareripe.** Large; creamy white, splashed with crimson; flesh white, rich, juicy, good; a regular and abundant bearer. Season, early September.

✓ **Matthews' Beauty.** Originated in Georgia; extra large in size, some specimens having weighed 17 ounces; color, yellow, with a faint blush next the sun; clear freestone; very showy, and is one of the fine Southern market Peaches

following Emma. It is thought to be of the Smock strain, crossed with Elberta. Ripe August 20.

✓ **Butler's Late.** Originated at Richmond, Va. Fruit of the largest size; skin greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of fine flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripe August 20.

✓ **Chair's Choice.** Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow, with red cheek next the sun; a clear yellow freestone of fine quality. Ripe late in August in middle North Carolina.

✓ **Lord Palmerston.** Introduced from England. It is a large white cling, resembling the Heath Cling very much; one week earlier. Last of August.

✓ **Beer's Smock.** This fine, large, yellow freestone is an improved seedling of the old Smock, and is highly prized as a canning, drying and market variety. Ripens about the same time as its parent.

Peaches for All Sections—North, South, East and West.

Picquet's Late. Large; yellow, red cheek; melting, sweet and rich.

✓ **Ford's Late.** Large; white freestone, very sweet; solid flesh and fine in texture; tree very vigorous and unusually productive—so much so, that both tree and fruit should be thinned out for best results. Ripe about 20.

✓ **Klondike.** This marvelous Peach originate in York county, Pa., from a pit of Old Mixon, pollenized by Heath Cling. Tree a strong, upright, robust grower, with large, long luxuriant foliage; a perfect picture of health; very productive. The fruit is a grand reproduction in color and quality of that famous old standard—the favorite of the million—Old Mixon. Fruit growers have long wanted a Peach as beautiful as Mountain Rose, with quality equal to Old Mixon, ripening with Smock. Now we have it in the one and only Peach—Klondike—the largest of all white freestone Peaches. S. B. Heiges, United States Pomologist, says: "Klondike, to my knowledge, is the most beautiful late white Peach in existence."

Wonderful Peach. Fruit large; color rich yellow, with a bright crimson blush, shaded and splashed in the yellow by minute crimson dots; quality one of the very best. Ripens in September.

✓ **Keyport Red Cling.** We received this Peach some years ago for Keyport White but it proved to be a fine, large red cling, about the size of Old Mixon Cling and much like that variety, but much higher colored, being nearly red all over. Ripens late August with Wonderful.

Hill's Chili. Medium, large; dull yellow; extremely prolific and hardy. Freestone. Late August and Sept.

Gary's Hold-on. Large, yellow freestone. Smock, but a week later.

Salway. Large; creamy yellow with a rich crimson yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. September.

Heath Cling. Large; white; rich, juicy, and most excellent. First half of September.

White English Cling. Large; white; rich, juicy and excellent. First half of September.

✓ **Eaton's Gold.** Large; yellow; with a peculiar fine apricot flavor; the finest yellow cling for the last half of Sept.

Levy's Late, or Henrietta. Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, firm, melting, sweet, a little vinous and very good. Ripe last of September.

✓ **Krummel's Late.** Introduced from near St. Louis, Mo., and the leading late market Peach for that section. Ripe one week later than Salway. Color, yellow; large size, and finer quality than Salway. A valuable late family and market peach

✓ **West's October Peach.** This is the peach that some of the Georgia fruit growers are making a great furor over. I have seen and eaten the peach. It is of large size, yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow; quality, fine. Freestone, of the Crawford's Late type. Ripe about the middle of September.

✓ **Scott's October Cling.** Large; yellow, crimson blush next the sun; flesh clear yellow, rich, juicy and fine Oct. 20th.

✓ **Albright's October Cling.** It is a large white cling, nearly round; juicy, sweet, and of the best in quality. Ripens in October, and has been kept until Christmas laid away like apples. Sometimes called a winter peach. Flowers large.

Bilyeu's October. Large; white flesh, with a lovely rose cheek, very rich, firm and juicy. This is a fine and popular canning and shipping peach. Freestone. Early October.

✓ **Hawkins' Winter.** Another new very late Peach from Virginia. A large freestone of excellent quality. Will ripen in October in the South, first of Nov. in Virginia. A valuable late Peach.

Our collection of Peaches gives our Southern patrons fruit from May to October, every week without a break.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEACHES.

This list contains many new improved varieties, as well as many old ones, prized in some sections, and some may be equal to those in select list, but the select list will insure a succession of delicious fruit during the entire Peach season. We only keep a limited number of trees on hand under this head, until further tested.

Eureka,	Jessie Kerr,	Early Rivers,
Amelia	Snow (Cling,	✓ Island Beauty,
Early Lemon,	Lady Palmerston,	✓ Nettie Lyon,
Red Rivers,	Cole's Early Red,	Snow (Free),
Anna Ruffin,	Large White (Cling)	Summer Snow,
Fluellen (Cling)	Lemon (Cling)	Indian or Blood (Cling),
Smith's Cling,	Steadly.	

DWARF AND ORNAMENTAL PEACH TREES.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows about 6 feet high, and makes a beautiful bush; fruit a fine yellow cling, of fine quality and of large size. Ripe end of August.

Italian Dwarf Peach. Similar to Van Buren's, but more dwarfish; leaves dark green, about 6 inches long, almost compact; fruit greenish white; very juicy, with almond flavor. August.

Double-Flowering Peach. A beautiful tree of small crimson roses in early spring. Two varieties, white and crimson.

Almond, Double-Flowering. Similar to the Peach. Flowers light red.

Sleeper's Dwarf Peach. New variety from California. Extra.

PEOPLE'S BANK,
MARTINSVILLE, VA., Jan. 24th, 1899.

DEAR SIR: I have been buying trees and vines from your Nurseries for several years and have been highly pleased with your prompt attention to all orders and honesty. I now write for prices on Silver Maples and hope to have a prompt reply. I am anxious to plant this spring.

Yours truly,

E. P. TYRE,
Care of People's Bank.

"There are no more reliable nurserymen in the world than J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, Pomona, N. C. We have been dealing with them for twenty years and have always found their stock as represented."—From Catalogue of Continental Plant Company, Kittrell, N. C.

"Buy Fruit Trees and Nursery stock of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, Pomona, N. C. Thirty years' test has proven their excellence."—From Strawberry Specialist, Kittrell, N. C.

PEARS.



KOONCE.

Standards can be grown in any ground with the same cultivation as the Apple, and many of the varieties come into bearing about as soon. Dwarfs are worked on Quince stock and come into bearing sooner. They should be grown with strict attention and high cultivation if perfection be aimed at, and if this be attended to no fears need be entertained as to the result.

The blight has been the great drawback to Pear culture and to prevent this, according to our observation and the experience of others, plant your Pear orchard separate from other fruits, and as soon as they get a good start—say 3 or 4 years old—never put a plow in again. Sow it down in grass or clover; keep it

mowed down and apply plenty of manure as a top dressing, to keep the trees in a thriving condition. Both Standards and Dwarfs should be served in the same manner. Try this, and you will rarely find a blight in your orchard.

Watch your trees closely. As soon as you notice blight appear cut back to several inches below the blight, so as to be sure the disease is cut off entire. I have saved a number of Pear trees by this method. Try it; it is simple and easy.

WILKESBORO, N. C., March 26, 1893.

J. VAN LINDLEY, Esq., Pomona, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed find Stamps to the amount of \$1.75 to cover bill of 22nd inst. Trees all fine, I am much pleased with them. Hope to be able to give you an order this fall.

Yours truly,

D. E. SMOAK.

SELECT LIST OF PEARS.

SUMMER PEARS.

Koonce. New. Originated in Illinois and described as the best very early Pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive; handsome; a good shipper; profitable tree, vigorous, upright and free from blight.

Early Harvest. Tree robust and free from blight. Size medium, fair quality; color yellow, with a red cheek. Ripens with the earliest, and is justly classed as a market Pear.

old hardy Standard Pears; of medium size and clear of blight; prolific bearer and good quality. Ripens in July.

Buffum. Medium; ovate; yellowish, with a broad, reddish cheek, somewhat russeted; buttery, sweet. Very good. August.

Kirkland's Seckel. Medium; roundish pyriform; yellow, with red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Early in August.

Crisco. This is a seedling of the Seckel and very much like that old variety, but a size larger; quality fine; has not been known to blight; originated in



OUR TWO-YEAR-OLD KIEFFER IN NURSERY ROWS.

Wilder. Small to medium, bell-shaped; yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, subacid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer very productive; good quality and one of the first to ripen. Probably the best early market variety. Ripens with Alexander Peach.

Early Green Sugar. Rather below medium; juicy and very good. Very hardy, and bears a heavy crop each year. Never has been known to blight. Early in July.

Osband's Summer. This is one of the

Richmond county, N. C.; a valuable new Southern seedling just brought to notice. Ripe in September.

White Doyenne. Rather large; short, pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. August.

Seckel. Small, short, pear-form; yellowish brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting. August.

Bartlett. Large; pear-shaped; yellow; rich, juicy and very fine. The most popular variety of its season. Early in August.

SUMMER VARIETIES—Continued,

Howell. Rather large; roundish pyriform; pale yellow, red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Late in August.

Vermont Beauty. An abundant, early bearer and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy; by many pronounced

equal to or better than the Seckel. Ripens a little later.

Belle Lucrative. Medium, pear-shaped; skin pale yellow, rather handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and excellent. Middle of August

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large, pear-shaped; pale green, brown cheek; rich, juicy and very fair. Is grown altogether as a dwarf, of which form it is one of the best sorts. End of August.

The Dean. A very large Pear that has been bearing regularly near Oak Ridge, Guilford county, N. C., for more than 40 years. In appearance it resembles both Bartlett and Duchesse, and is as large as Duchesse and better in quality. Ripens between Bartlett and Duchesse, making a very valuable Pear and of good quality.

AUTUMN PEARS.

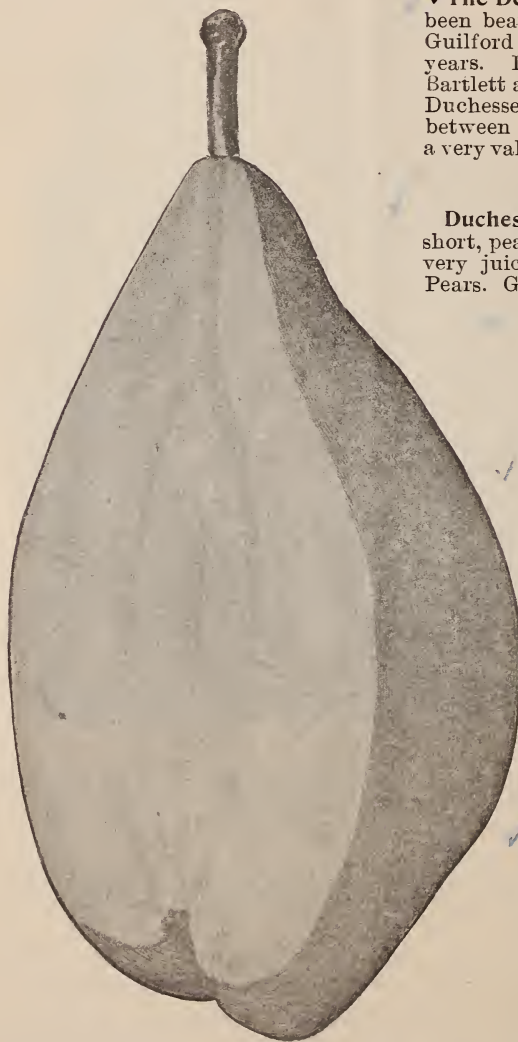
Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; short, pear-form; pale green and brown; very juicy, rich. Best of the very large Pears. Grown mainly as a dwarf. Sept.

Sheldon. Medium; yellow on a greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse melting and juicy, with a brisk, vinous flavor; highly perfumed. Productive. September.

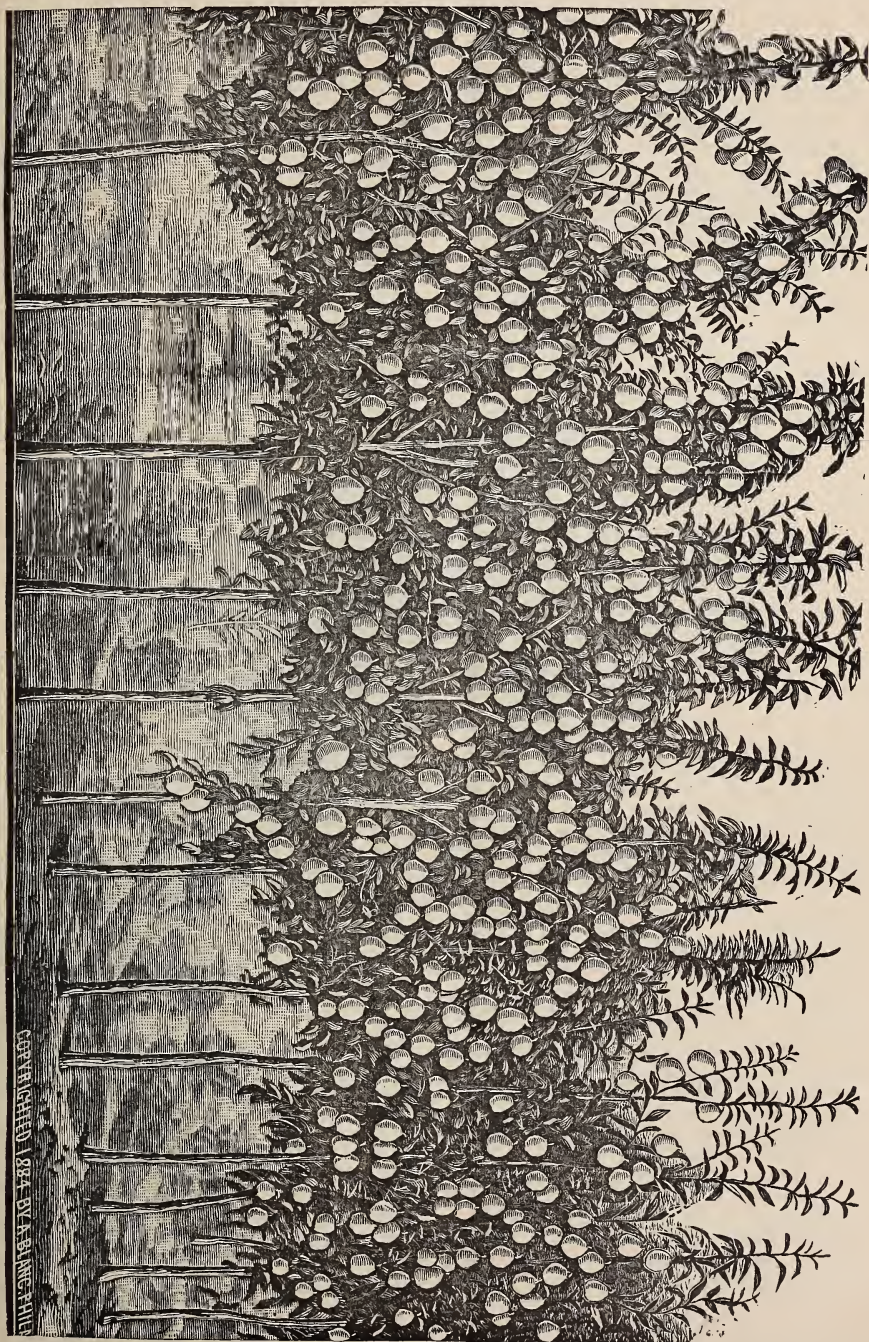
Prince's St. Germain. Fruit medium in size, pear-shaped, covered with brown russet, dull red next the sun; flesh yellowish white; juicy, melting and sweet. Very prolific bearer. Ripe in September. Tree fine grower. Valuable in the South.

Buerre d'Anjou. Rather large; obtuse form; greenish yellow; dull red cheek; rich, melting and buttery. Succeeds best as dwarf. October.

Lucy Duke. Originated in Beaufort county, N. C. "Size large; color golden russet; acute pyriform shape; quality one of the best"—*Chas. Downing*. "While it is not quite so fine as a first class Seckel, I must aver it is not far behind"—*Thos. Mehan*. I claim it is the finest large Pear in cultivation and is a seedling of the Winter Nellis, crossed with Bartlett. So far no blight has shown. Ripens in October.



LINCOLN CORELESS.



WINTER PEARS.

Lawrence. Medium; short; pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. Early winter.

Vicar of Wakefield. Large; long pyriform; pale green. Keeps well.

Easter Beurre. Large; roundish; pale greenish yellow; juicy and excellent. Early winter.

Duchesse de Bordeaux. Medium; yellow, with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. October to November.

Pound. Very large; thick pyriform; pale green; very good for preserving. Keeps well through winter.

✓**Alice Payne.** New. Originated near Salem, N. C., and original tree, supposed to be 50 years old or more, is still growing. It is of medium to large size and fine in quality; color yellowish white.

Specimens received the past winter kept finely till February, which proves it to be, without doubt, a very fine winter Pear.

✓**Beaufort.** This is a twin sister of Lucy Duke, raised from seed of the same Pear. Size medium to large; resembles Winter Nellis in shape and color; flesh firm and sweet; one of the fine winter Pears. A month later than its parent. Dec. to Feb.

Lincoln Coreless. Originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few, if any, seeds. So clear of core and seed, whence its name. One of the best keepers of winter Pears. Golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive. Has never been known to blight.

Below we give a list of varieties that have blighted so badly that we deem them unworthy of further cultivation, but where patrons wish to try them we can furnish them in limited quantity, viz: Doyenne d'Ete, Beurre Gifford, Brandywine, Clapp's Favorite, Glout Morceau, Flemish Beauty and Idaho.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

This class of Pears is as near blight-proof as any Pear can be called.

LeConte. Fruit large and fair quality; young and very prolific bearer; an upright, very straight grower; tree very hardy; and its beautiful fruit and foliage make it quite ornamental. Ripe in September in North Carolina.

Japan Golden Russet. Unusually productive, bearing in clusters; commencing to fruit two years after transplanting from the nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant growth, large, dark green leaves until late in the season, when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson, and with branches bending under their loads of golden russet Pears it is a thing of beauty, and an ornament in any lawn or fruit garden. The fruit is of medium size, flat or apple shaped.

Garber. Equally as hardy as the LeConte or Keiffer; of same class of Pears. The growth and appearance is very much like Keiffer; ripens one month sooner and of better quality.

✓**Keiffer's Hybrid.** Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. A very young and prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as the Pear can be called.

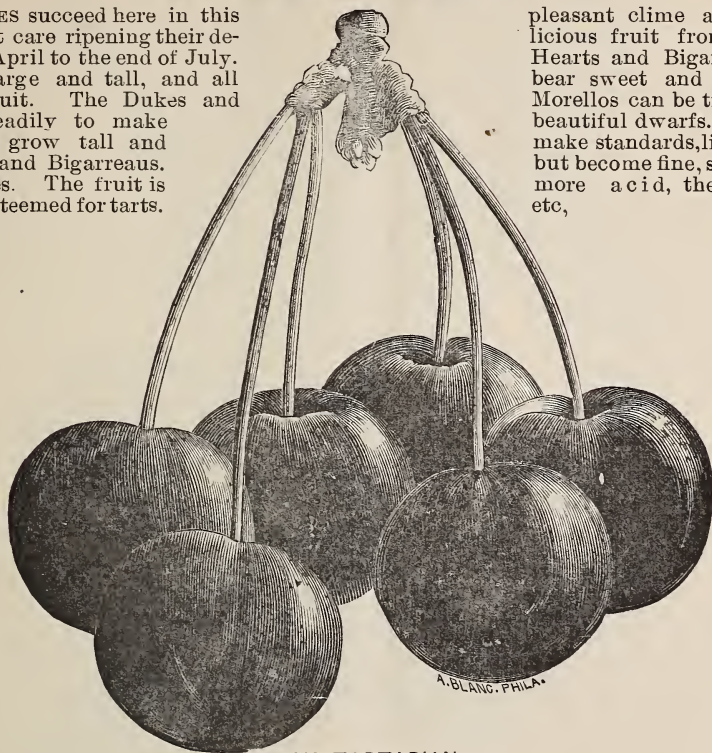
✓**Magnolia.** Origin, South Georgia; large to very large; broad to roundish pyriform; surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged with red and brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality good. Valuable for canning and preserving. Season, three or four weeks later than Keiffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness, coming after Keiffer is gone. It belongs to the Oriental class of Pears, and is equal in quality to the best of that class. Being the largest and latest of the Oriental class its value is apparent. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower.

Don't fail to plant a few of our Keiffer Pears. A few bushels of Fruit in a very few years. Best Canner and Preserver.

Keiffer Pears bear enormously second year and every year.

CHERRIES.

CHERRIES succeed here in this without care ripening their depend of April to the end of July. grow large and tall, and all ious fruit. The Dukes and very readily to make do not grow tall and Hearts and Bigarreaus. ing trees. The fruit is more esteemed for tarts.



BLACK TARTARIAN.

pleasant clime almost licious fruit from the Hearts and Bigarreaus bear sweet and delic-Morellos can be trained beautiful dwarfs. They make standards, like the but become fine, spread more acid, therefore etc,

SELECT LIST OF CHERRIES.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Early Purple. Large; dark purple; very early and prolific. One of the best market varieties First of May.

✓ **Dr. Wiseman.** Yellowish, shaded with bright red; resembles Gov. Wood. Ripe first of May. A fine Cherry. It is too tender for the Northern States, but does well in Middle North Carolina and the Southern Piedmont section.

Black Tartarian. Large; dark red. nearly black. ripe middle of May.

Gov. Wood. Large; light yellow; season middle of May.

✓ **Schmidt's Bigarreau.** Light yellow; fine; early in May.

✓ **Boyer's Early.** Light yellowish red; very prolific. Early in May.

Luellen. A late, large, dark red Cherry from California.

Rockport. Dark red; fine size. May 10.

Coe's Transparent. Medium; clear, pale red. May 10.

Great Bigarreau. Large; black; very tall grower. Late in May.

✓ **Afghanistan.** Very large; spreading habit. Late in May.

Windsor. Large; black, and one of the best. Middle of May.

Napoleon. Large; pale yellow. Early in June.

✓ **Turner's Late.** Medium; black; prolific. Middle of June.

NOTE.—Cherries do well in all Piedmont Sections, but do not do so well in low countries. We have known the fruit from very old and very large trees to sell for from \$40 to \$50 per tree—one man in Guilford county, N. C., sold the fruit from one tree for \$75. These are actual facts coming under our own observation.



EARLY RICHMOND.†

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

✓ **May Duke.** Rather large; dark red. May 20.

Reine Hortense. Large; bright red. Middle to last of May.

Early Richmond. Medium; red. Middle of May.

Morello. (Common.) Full medium. size; very hardy and prolific. June.

Dye House. Large; red. Early in May.

English Morello. Above medium; very dark red. May 20.

Montmorency. (Ordinaire.) Similar

to Early Richmond, but larger, and about ten days later.

Olivet. Large; red. Middle of May.

Empress Eugenie. Large; dark red. Middle of May.

✓ **Hoke.** A Duke variety; originated in Pennsylvania. Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark purplish red; skin thick, tough, resisting rot in wet weather; small stone; flavor subacid, sprightly; quality best. Ripe last of May.

Ostheime. A new Russian variety of the Morello class. Valuable.

Mr. A. J. Florence, of Warrior, Northern Alabama, writes as follows:

“I find that Cherry trees do well in this climate, as they bloom late and never miss a crop. They sell readily at 15 cents per quart, and a good-sized tree will bear 60 quarts. I would advise everyone who appreciates having a nice home to have a full variety of fruit trees.”



GARDEN COLLECTION OF JAPAN PLUMS.

Five varieties ripening in succession, giving you fruit for nearly two months without a break. Bear enormously second year.

- (1) Red June. (2) America. (3) Abundance. (4) Chabot. (5) Wickson.

PLUMS.

Plums, always a desirable fruit, are coming to be of renewed importance because of the new varieties introduced, which are so much more available for market growing.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

This race of Plums is as distinct from our native or European varieties as the Keiffer, or those known as the oriental pears, are from the Bartlett or any of the European or native varieties. They are all thrifty growers, young and prolific bearers, and many of them are now being planted largely for market purposes. They have completely revolutionized the Plum in all the Southern and border states, and will as much so as the Oriental Pears have revolutionized Pear culture. The acquaintance and intercourse with the Japs has been a blessing to the Southern and border states. Some of the Botan type are succeeding as far North as Rochester, New York.

BOTAN GROUP.

This is the most reliable class of Japan Plums. Late bloomers, and most of them are as sure bearers as the hardiest Peaches. Commencing to ripen with the earliest Peaches and continuing in succession until late in August.

Willard. The earliest; dark clear red; yellow flesh. Valuable on account of its being the earliest.

Paragon Medium size; bright golden yellow; ripens with Alexander Peach. A fine Japan variety, but the fruit is entirely distinct from that class, and being so early makes it a very valuable acquisition.

Kerr. (Hattankio No. 2.) Yellow flesh and skin; quality good; prolific. Ripens late in June.

Red June. (Japan Plum.) A large Plum to be so early, ripening 10 days or 2 weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree. Being so early, when it becomes known we believe it will be a leading market Plum for the South. Its color is fiery red; quality good.

Ogon. Medium; round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality; free-stone. Ripe last of June.

Abundance. Medium; round, pointed; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson, with a bloom; juicy, subacid with apricot flavor; firm; skin tough; cling; best quality. Ripe early in July;

good grower and very prolific. One of the best for market.

America. This giant Plum originated from the old Roberson crossed with the Abundance, the same combination that produced the noted Gold Plum. The fruit is three times as large as Wild Goose or Roberson, and the glossy coral red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any Plum. The bright yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious. So good that those who do not like most Plums call for more and keep on eating the America. Ripens two or three days later than Abundance.

"America is, to my mind, one of the finest Plums I ever tasted, while it has a color so attractive as to make it nearly irresistible.—S. D. WILLARD, N. York.

Chalco. A complete combination and cross of Prunus Simoni and Burbank; shape and color about the same as the old Prunus Simoni, but greatly improved; blooms much later, which makes it a valuable Plum and a more certain bearer than its parent (Simoni). The fruit, which ripens just before Burbank, is large, flat, like a tomato; deep-reddish purple; very sweet; rather firm; exceedingly fragrant; yellow flesh; small seed.

BLACKSBURG, S. C., Jan. 9, 1896.

The Japan Plum tree, "Abundance," that I purchased from your agent two years ago bore the past summer and was loaded with delicious fruit.

For hardiness, prolific bearing and fine flavor I regard it as excelling any fruit of the Plum variety that I know of.

(MRS.) M. E. DEAL.

Japan Plums are a bonanza. Bears first year; enormously second year.

BOTAN GROUP—Continued.

Like the *Prunus Simoni*, the fruit is almost stemless. The fruit completely surrounds the older branches as thick as it can stick—like kernels on a huge ear of corn.

Burbank. Large; colored much like Abundance; tree very spreading habit; very prolific; strong grower; very hardy.

Apple. Named Apple from the very close resemblance in form, color, general appearance and keeping qualities; fruit very large, 2½ inches in diameter; striped and mottled, like Imperial Gage, until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep, reddish purple; very rich, high flavored; pale red, with marblings and streaks of pink; nearly a freestone. Ripens soon after Burbank.

Note the new Plums, America, Chalcoco and Apple. They are the three fine new varieties Luther Burbank, of California, sent out spring of '98. We procured our stock from him; the descriptions are his, and no better authority on Japan fruits can be found in the United States.

Normand. Tree resembles Burbank. fruit fully as large and of same shape; color rich yellow, and in handling will not discolor for several days. Quality equal to the best Botan. Ripe July 25.

Bailey. Large; dark purplish red; late bloomer and a prolific bearer. Ripe late in July.

Wickson. This is a cross between Burbank and Kelsey and is one of Mr. Burbank's latest and greatest introductions. He says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums which I have fruited this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities." The enormous and gorgeous sample he sent us makes us believe he told the truth. "Tree grows in vase-form and is productive to a fault." Our one-year-old trees at this writing are full of fruit buds. It is next to Kelsey in size, measuring six to seven inches around. It is a glowing carmine when ripe, but will keep for over a week and gradually changes to a very dark-red color. Seed small, flesh firm and delicious. We earnestly commend this Plum to our customers. Ripe about July 25.

Chabot. Large; yellow ground, nearly colored with crimson red; flesh yellow, very solid; subacid; quality very good, being equal in quality and bearing qualities to Abundance. Ten days later than Burbank.

Hale. Large; round; orange, over-spread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, with delicate peachy flavor; cling-stone; tree vigorous and productive. Originated by Luther Burbank. Ripe early in August.

KELSEY GROUP JAPAN PLUMS.

This class generally blooms very early and is often killed by the late spring frosts. They are very prolific bearers and the fruit is very large and good. In sections where frost does not interfere they are extremely valuable, commencing to ripen when the other class is at an end, and continue on through August, but too late to be valuable for market.

Satsuma. Large; dark purplish red; flesh red, well flavored; quality good. Ripens early in August. Blooms very early.

Prunus Simoni. Large; tomato shaped; dark red; a Chinese variety; quite a novelty; very fine; blooms very early.

Kelsey. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. Middle of August.

White Kelsey. This is a duplicate in size and shape of the common Kelsey,

except that it is of a pale, creamy color, almost white when ripe; does not rot before maturity, like the Kelsey, and much earlier to ripen and later to bloom than it; delicious in flavor. Early in August.

Yeddo. Much like White Kelsey, which it resembles in some respects, but it is of a deeper yellow color; ten days later to ripen, and a very attractive and fine-flavored Plum.

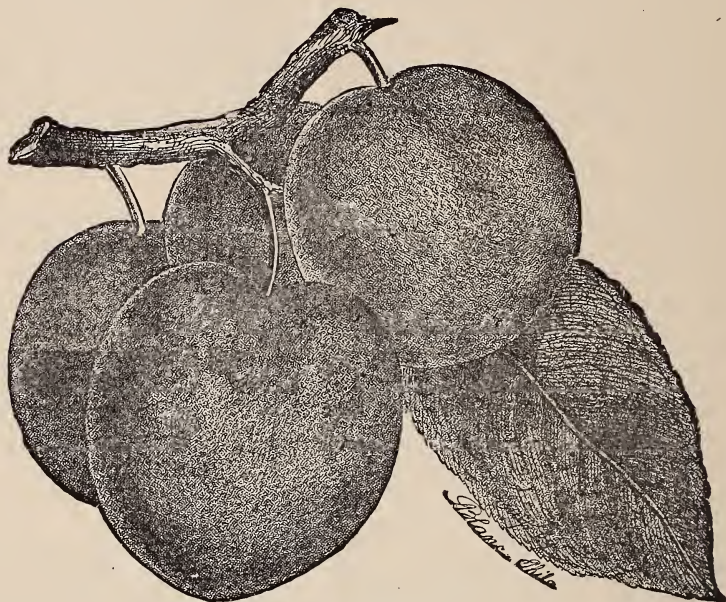
Mikado. A very large Plum, of greenish-yellow color; nearly round, very little suture; a very rapid grower, more so than any other. This is the most remarkable of all Plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest Plum in existence. Ripens 15 days after Yeddo.

The best fruit and the most fruit in the shortest time of all fruits, Japan Plum.

STANDARD NATIVE PLUMS.

Under this head will be found a collection of the best native Plums brought to notice in various parts of the United States on account of their hardiness and great bearing qualities. They are proof against the curculio—that little insect which so often destroys the fine foreign varieties. They seem to succeed well in all parts of the United States—North as well as South.

CHICKASAW GROUP.



WILD GOOSE.

✓ **Kelley.** Originated in South Carolina; introduced by R. Bates, Jackson, S. C., a leading farmer and fruit grower. He describes it as medium in size; color yellow; quality good; a prolific bearer. Ripening in May, thus being the earliest Plum ever introduced.

✓ **Yellow Wild Goose.** This grand new Plum was also introduced by Mr. R. Bates, of South Carolina, and described by him as follows: "Large, equal in size to the old Wild Goose and ripening at same time. The original tree rarely misses a crop. The tree is known to be at least 63 years old and is in perfect health and bearing condition. The quality is better than Wild Goose.

Wild Goose. Medium; purplish red;

fine; hardy and a great bearer. Never rots. Ripens its fruit always sound and well. First of July.

Roberson. Medium; similar to Wild Goose; a week later. Its value lies in its productiveness and hardiness and fine quality.

✓ **Clifford.** Originated in Texas from seed of Wild Goose; larger than its parent; pear-shaped; red; hardy, with pure apple flavor.

Excelsior. This is a seedling of the Kelsey; fruit large, round, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; very handsome; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of best quality. Middle of July.

Everybody wants a Wild Goose, a Damson and an old fashioned Blue Plum.

PEACH-LEAVED GROUP.

Improved Native Seedlings of the Old August Type—Late Hardy Plums.

Forest Rose. Originated in Missouri. Medium to large; beautiful dark red with delicate bloom; stone small; excellent quality; extremely prolific and hardy. Ripe late in August.

✓ **World Beater.** Never fails to bear sound fruit. A Missouri horticulturist says he gathered four bushels of perfect fruit from a five-year-old tree. Sells readily in any market; bears very young; skin thin, reddish purple; quality best; melts in cooking, leaving only the seed.

Golden Beauty. Golden yellow, and is a fine market variety. It is of the hardy Chickasaw variety, equally as hardy as the Wild Goose; latest of that hardy family. Fine for market and canning. Ripens in September.

✓ **Missouri Apricot Plum.** Honey Drop. Originated in Missouri. Similar to Golden Beauty, but fruit larger and tree a better grower; skin and flesh clear golden yellow; best quality; very prolific. Best of the yellow natives.

A GROUP OF THE EUROPEAN CLASS OF PLUMS AND THEIR SEEDLINGS.

This fruit succeeds well in this climate, wherever the Peach and Apple do, provided hogs are allowed free privilege in the orchard where they grow during the whole time of dropping fruit, to destroy the curculio, or peach worm, which they do by eating the worm with the fruit as it falls; thus it is destroyed and prevented from depositing its eggs for another season; and, if planted in yards where chickens and other fowl are, they will keep the insects cleaned up, and you will have fine fruit and no rot.

Holmes' Early Blue,	Hudson,	Coe's Gold Drop,
Large Blue,	Shropshire Damson,	Green Gage,
Imperial Gage,	Blue Damson (common),	Yellow Egg,
Italian Prune,	Shipper's Pride,	Bradshaw,
Guini,	German Prune,	Tennant Prune.
Grand Duke,	Reine Claude,	

The Damsons are the leading ones for preserving and canning.

Prunus Pissardii. This is unquestionably the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees, as it retains its color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter.

OAK VIEW FARM, SNOW HILL, N. C.

MR. J. VAN LINDLEY, Pomona Hill Nurseries, Pomona, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Allow me to thank you for the nice lot of Evergreens, Fruit Trees, etc., just received from you. If there is anything to admire in a business man it is that he does what he promises, and I have found you that kind of a man to a letter. With best wishes for your success, I am,

W. JAMES JORDAN, Proprietor.

APRICOTS.

This rich and beautiful fruit succeeds well with us, ripening its fruit in succession from the end of May during the whole month of June, and is superior to any Peach that ripens during its season. But owing to its early period of blooming, the fruit is often cut off by frost. This fruit is one of the kind most subject to destruction by the curculio, if grown without same care as directed for the Plum, which so rare and fine a fruit deserves. The following is a selection of the best and hardiest varieties:

Early Golden, Hemskirk, Royal, Orange, Turkey.

NEW APRICOTS OF RUSSIAN STRAIN.

The following named promises to be of value where their fruit succeeds:

Jumbo, Blenheim, Skobeloff, Gortschakoff.

JAPAN APRICOTS.

Japan seems to abound in many wonderful and delicious fruits, and in those that succeed well all through the South. Many of them succeed in the border States, and as far north as New England. The most remarkable of recent introduction, and just offered to the public, are the three varieties of Japan Apricots, excelling American or Russian varieties in vigor of growth, hardness and excellent quality, commencing to ripen in Mississippi the middle of May, and ripening in middle North Carolina the middle of June. They bloom too early and get caught by spring frosts too often to be reliable in the Piedmont section of the South, but in sections where spring frosts do not interfere they are a success.

Hubbard. Gold Dust. Bengoume.

The Bengoume blooms so early it rarely fruits, being usually killed by late spring frosts. On account of its blooming so early it makes a beautiful show as a flowering shrub, blooming in one solid mass of light pink flowers, coming in in late winter and early spring before any other flower is in bloom. It should be trimmed back yearly by shortening each limb so as to keep it compact and shrub like. We recommend this as superior to all other early blooming shrubs, and occasionally fruits under favorable circumstances equal to any variety.

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

Fruit very large; flesh soft, luscious, with a slight Apricot flavor, and without the stringency of the common Persimmon. In its fresh state the Japan Persimmon ranks with the Peach or Orange, and when dried is equal to the best Smyrna Fig. Like the Fig, there are different varieties of the fruit. Has fruited all through the South, and proved a grand accession to our Southern fruits. It is common to see trees loaded with fruit two years after planting. Of great value to the Cotton States, as well as being very ornamental. We cultivate only four of the best and hardiest varieties.

NECTARINES.

This, the most beautiful of fruits, succeeds very well wherever the Peach does, provided the same care is adopted as for the Plum. Its perfectly smooth skin and beautiful waxen color recommend it as one of the most superb dessert fruits, immediately succeeding the Apricot. The following is a select list of the best varieties:

Early Violet,
Early Newington,

Boston,
Prince's Golden,
Kirkman's Mammoth.

Stanwick,
Southern Queen.

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES.

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known large orchards are being planted. The trees commence bearing very young. By the fourth year they are in full bearing. They commence to drop their fruit in June, and continue several weeks. Should be on every farm. No one who is acquainted with them can afford to be without them.

Black English. The best black; hardy and prolific.

Heiks. Black and fine, but does not commence dropping its fruit as early in the season as the Black English.

White. Not so large, but equally as valuable.



BLACK ENGLISH

Russian. Dark red; very prolific.

New American. Black; very prolific; one of the best.

Mr. J. B. Williamson, of Matthews, Mecklenburg county, N. C., writes:

"I have forty-four Mulberry trees ten years old. They never fail to bear a good crop each year, and I consider them invaluable for stock. They commence ripening their fruit 15th of May and continue to 20th of August. From my experience one tree will keep a hog in good condition without other food. Every man who has hogs or poultry should have them."

Everybody can have Mulberries. You plant the trees and cultivate them. They do the rest.

FIGS.

In this locality this fruit does well with a little protection against the cold in winter. South side of a wall or building is sufficient. Only a little further South they grow and bear well in open ground.



The following is a list of fine varieties:

Brunswick,
White Marseilles,
Brown Turkey,

Green Ischia,
Black Ischia,
White Genoa,

White Celestial,
Madeline,
Blue Geneva.

QUINCES.

The Quince is an excellent fruit for preserves. When dried is fine for pie. It is much sought after, also, for canning for winter use.

Champion. This new Quince has claims over the old Orange, by being larger, smoother, better quality; ripens later; a more upright and thrifty grower and more prolific.

Meech's Prolific. Bears very early; very prolific; large size; ripens just after

the Orange; the most prolific of all known varieties.

Angers. Large; very strong grower and an abundant bearer.

Orange. Large; orange color; very prolific. Fine for preserving. Ripens in August.



GRAPES.

The Grape is the most beautiful of all fruit and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still yield its graceful bunches and luscious blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to show a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

SOILS.—Good Grapes are grown on various soils—sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hill-sides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

CROPS.—Crop Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop **EARLY IN THE SEASON** to a moderate number of good clusters and cut off the small, inferior branches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A **VERY HEAVY CROP** is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December or January, while the vines are entirely dormant.

THE FOLLOWING IS A CAREFULLY SELECTED LIST OF STANDARD VARIETIES.



MOORE'S EARLY.

Lady Washington. Large; pale red; a fine table Grape where it succeeds; does well in mountain sections of North Carolina; rots badly in the Piedmont section and elsewhere South.

Lindley. Large; red; a fine table and market variety.

Lutie. Large berry; large cluster; a fine, hardy table and local market Grape; early; very strong grower and very prolific.

Moore's Early. Very large; black; table and fine very early market Grape.

Moore's Diamond. Large; white; one of the best early white Grapes; table and market.

Martha. Large; white; table, wine or market.

Niagara. Large; white; fine table, and the leading white market Grape.

Norton's. Small; black; bunches large; late; fine for wine.

Brighton. Large; red; fine for table and market.

Concord. Large; black; table and market. The most popular old variety.

Champion. Large; black; poor quality; very prolific; clear of rot.

Clinton. Small; black; very prolific; fine for culinary purposes.

Catawba. Large; dark copper color; late; table and wine.

Delaware. Small; red; fine table and a leading early market variety.

Empire State. Large; yellowish white; table; a favorite in the mountains.

Goethe. Very large; pink color; a fine late table Grape.

Herbemont. Berries small; bunches large; table or wine; late.

Iona. Medium; red; bunches large; a fine table Grape in the mountains of the South.

Jefferson. Large; red. One of the best for table and late market.



NIAGARA.

Your home is not complete without a few Lutie Grapes. Best of all for Home Use.

GRAPES—Continued.

Perkins. Large; bright red; table or wine.

Ulster's Prolific. Medium; red; early; fine; attractive; table and market.

Worden. Very large; black; improved Concord seedling, ripening week earlier. One of the best black Grapes; fine for table and market.

Winchell, or Green Mountain. Medium; bunches large; white; an extra fine very early Grape for table and local market.

Woodruff's Red. Large; red; a fine table, market or wine Grape; late.

Campbell's Early. This new Grape, after thorough testing for over ten years

by the originator, the late George W. Campbell, of Delaware, O., who was a veteran grape grower, was pronounced the King of all American Grapes. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, with thick, healthy mildew-resisting foliage; very prolific bearer; clusters large, shouldered, compact, handsome; berries large, nearly round, often an inch in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin, tenacious; flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous; flesh firm but tender. We predict that this Grape will become one of the leading table and market Grapes all over the country. We received a basket of the fruit by express from the originator and they were simply superb. Ripens with the earliest.

The following are varieties known as the **BULLACE, or MUSCADINE Class.** (*Vitis Rotundifolia.*)

Meisch. Medium; black; sweet; late August.

White Scuppernong. Large; bunches small; juicy; well known and popular. September.

measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; black; from 8 to 10 berries on a bunch; better quality than Scuppernong; extremely prolific. Ripe September and October, and often hangs on the vines in Eastern North Carolina until last of November.

James. Extra large berries, often

Dr. H. L. Smith, Professor at Davidson College, N. C., and one of the State's leading educators, writes under date of December 29, 1898:

"I enclose payment for the Grape vines just received. I never saw finer or better rooted plants. I have no doubt every one of them will grow and flourish."

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits, in the months of April and May, comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations. Plant in March, April, September, October or November, on good ground. Vegetable manure, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc., are best; bone dust is excellent. Set in three-foot rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills, with runners cut. Cultivate clean; mulch late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in a light dressing of manure.

Pistillate varieties (marked P) have imperfect bloom. Some of them are among the most productive varieties, as is proved by Crescent and Bubach, when planted near perfect bloomers, such as Lady Thompson, Sharpless, Hoffman and Gandy.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued.



CLYDE.

The following varieties are the cream of hundreds and cover the entire season:

Hoffman. Medium; very early; extremely prolific; fine for market.

✓ **Lady Thompson.** Large, handsome, prolific, and one of the best all-round berries yet introduced. The queen of all market berries; begins early and lasts about three weeks.

Crescent. (P.) Large; very early; prolific; table or market.

Bubach. (P.) Large; extra fine; early; a very useful sort for either table or market.

Gandy. Large; firm; very late; very handsome; prolific. The best late berry,

Sharpless. Extra large; prolific; fine; home market and table; ripe medium season.

Clyde, (Perfect Blossom). This is the up-to-date berry for earliness, productiveness and quality. It makes friends wherever planted; one of the most popular varieties where it has been grown; but few do better; as large as the Bubach, and earlier and much firmer. The plant is very vigorous and healthy. No trace of disease has been discovered. Foliage light green, berries scarlet. Its strong plant, with an abundance of long roots, enables it to stand the drouth; is very productive.

MR. J. VAN LINDLEY:

RALEIGH, N. C., February 7, 1896.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to put out several hundred nut-bearing trees—Pecans, Chestnuts, English and Japan Walnuts. I will be glad to get your prices per 100.

You selected a small assortment of fruit trees for me about eight years ago. Very satisfactory. I am glad I left the selection with you.

Very respectfully,

T. A. PARTIN.

Not much trouble for you to have nice Strawberry bed. Miss a heap if you don't.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after the strawberry, and when properly cultivated is very prolific. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well, mulch freely. For field, 6 feet apart, 4 feet in rows. Pinch off the canes when 3 feet high; tie up and cut out the old wood each year.



CUTHBERT

Thompson's Early Prolific. Very early; red.

Cuthbert. One of the best large red berries.

Golden Queen. Best yellow variety.

Cumberland. New, and the largest of the black caps ever introduced. Out yields all others of its class.

Shafer's Purple. A fine cap berry.

Miller Red. New. Very early; large and prolific. It is considered the finest Raspberry offered; has nice, sprightly

flavor peculiarly its own. A great improvement over the older varieties.

Gregg. Blackcap; a well known, good variety.

Logan Berry. This is a supposed cross between the blackberry and raspberry. Bush somewhat trailing in growth, very vigorous. Berry red in color, but size and shape of a Wilson blackberry. Tastes like a red raspberry but ripens much earlier. Altogether it is a most unique novelty.



CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY.

CURRENTS.

This fruit comes in partly with the raspberry, but follows for several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruit will remain as long on the bunch without injury as the Currant. Set 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune the old wood so that each remaining shoot may have room to grow. Manure freely.



Black Naples. Fruit large; fine; hardy and productive.

Cherry Red. One of the largest Currants.

Red Dutch. Very large; sweet and good. Well known; very prolific.

White Grape. Berries large; bunches long; white and yellow; sweet and good.

Red Grape. Fruit large; bunches long; clear red; very productive.

Fay's Prolific. The best and most prolific of all. Stands at the head of the list of its class.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The following are the best proved varieties.

Houghton's Seedling. Medium; pale red; flesh tender and good; never mildews; vigorous and prolific.

Smith's White. One of the best.

Downing's Seedling. Larger than the Houghton; excellent.

Mountain Seedling. Large; fine flavor; vigorous and productive.

BLACKBERRIES.

Kittatinny. Very large; black and sweet.

Wilson's Early. Extra large size and quite early; best for market.

Minnewaski. Large; hardy; productive; best family berry.



HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY

BLACKBERRIES—Continued.



WILSON'S EARLY.



ICEBERG

✓**Iceberg.** The new White Blackberry. The paradox of the fruit world. A scientifically bred, pedigreed berry. Raised by Luther Burbank, the "Wizard of Horticulture," whose originations have world-wide fame and value.

The following is Mr. Burbank's own description, and its accuracy will be vouched for by all who know him, as he is commendably conservative in all he says about his creations. In his desire to mislead no one, he leans rather toward under-rating than exaggerating the value of his originations. He says:

"Owing to the somewhat unsatisfactory qualities of White Blackberries so far known, the impression may have been entertained by

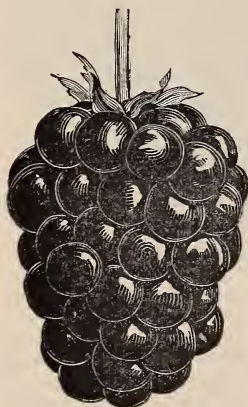
BLACKBERRIES—Continued.

some that no White Blackberry COULD BE as productive and as hardy, with berries as early, abundant, large, handsome and delicious as the best Black ones.

"The well-known Lawton is, when ripened, unsurpassed, and very generally known as the most productive market berry. Owing to its fixity of race, it will reproduce itself from seed almost exactly, and its seedlings will not be influenced when raised from seed pollinated by other varieties, but it readily imparts its good qualities when employed as the staminate parent. One of the great grandparents of Iceberg was Lawton. The first generation of seedlings, when crossed with Crystal White, was all black; the second also, though varying much in other respects; but the third produced this wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen.

"Very little attention is paid to the long rows of cross-bred descendants, until one day this berry was discovered among its black relatives; with the canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the berries when ripe.

"Clusters, larger than those of Lawton; berries, as near as could be judged, were at least as large, earlier, sweeter and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe."



LUCRETIA.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia. The running or trailing Dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet; equal in size to the largest Blackberry. Succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia, and is a perfect success wherever grown.

✓ **Austin's Improved.** A new variety from Texas, which we have found to be here an exceedingly valuable one; fruit very large; subacid, vinous, of second quality, but as it ripens from eight to ten days ahead of any other variety, and the yield of fruit is profuse, we consider it a profitable market sort. Canes healthy, and stands our driest summers.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Filberts. (Hazel Nut Family.) English Cob varieties. These varieties are justly celebrated in Europe, and there is a great variety of them. While at Orleans, France, a climate much like our Southern and border States, we found two varieties under the names of Bergeri and Marveille de Bollwillier. The nuts were the largest we ever saw. Trees strong growers and very prolific bearers. We imported a good lot of two-year-old trees and offer them, believing they will succeed in many parts, if not all, of the South.

✓ **Juglans Cordiformis.** (Heart-Shaped Japan Walnut.) This is one of the finest Nuts known, and yet very scarce, even in Japan, where it originated. The nuts crack easily and the kernel drops out whole. The flavor is sweeter and richer than the English Walnut, the tree dardier and very handsome.



FILBERT.

NUT-BEARING TREES—Continued.



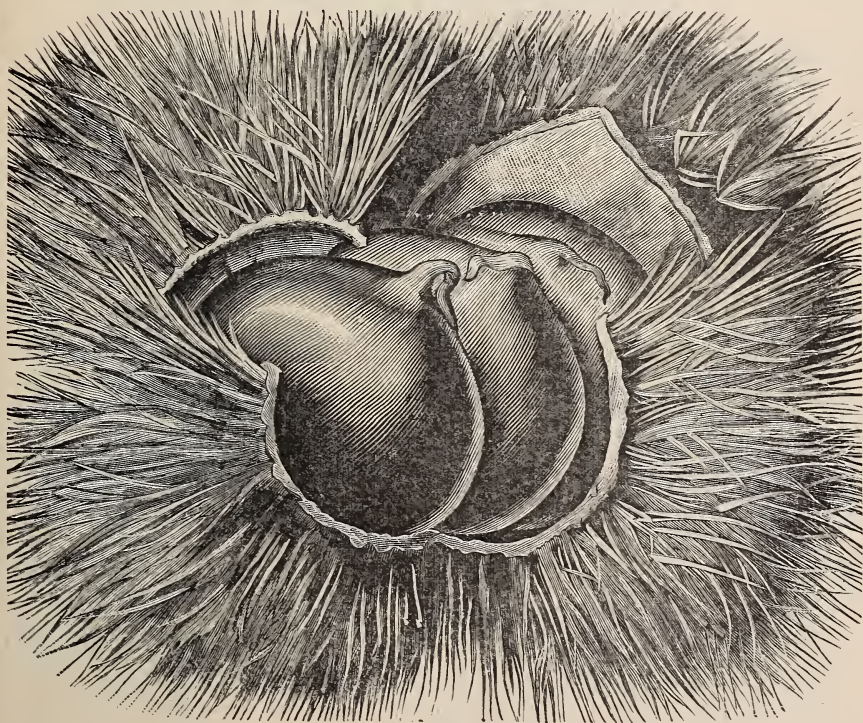
JAPAN WALNUT.

✓ **Juglans Sieboldii.** (Japan Walnut.) Larger than the *Cordiformis*, more in shape of largest Pecans and shell a little thicker. It is from the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves large size, charming shade of green. The nuts are produced in abundance in clusters of 15 to 20; the meat is sweet, of the best quality, like the Butternut, but less oily; the tree is vigorous, of very handsome form; is a young bearer and very productive.

English Walnut. A very fine flavored Nut and well known; succeeds in most parts of the country.

Black Walnut. Common American; generally known.

CHESTNUTS.



JAPAN CHESTNUT.

✓ **Ridgely.** A large Spanish variety; very productive; an early bearer and one of the finest Chestnuts, equal to the old American Sweet, but more hardy, and does well where that variety does not. One crop of the fruit from the original tree sold for \$32.

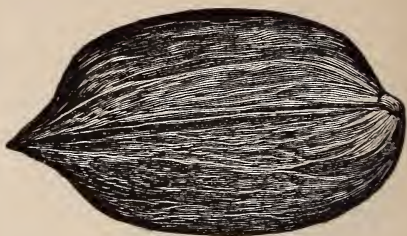
✓ **Paragon.** Of Spanish origin; bears young; large and fine; a good running-mate with the Ridgely. The two varieties are the bet of the Spanish strain, and are succeeding well wherever tried through the Middle States, or where any other varieties grow.

NUT-BEARING TREES—Continued.

✓**Japan Giant Dwarf Chestnut.** A dwarf grower; very distinct; leaf long and narrow, dark green. A fine ornamental dwarf tree. Commences to bear very young; two-year-old trees in Nursery row are often loaded with nuts of enormous size. When the outside skin is removed it is sweet and rich, equal to our best American or European varieties.

American Chestnut. Common old variety; well known.

Almonds. Two varieties: Soft Shell and Hard Shell.



PECAN.

Pecans. Grown from the best selected thin shell seed, and can be relied on as being equal for all practical purposes to the grafted trees and much cheaper.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal. Very large, and of excellent quality.

Palmetto. Large; fine. The earliest, best market variety.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant. Linnæus (Myatt's). Large; best of all.

SHADE TREES.

Maple, Silver. A rapid growing tree, and very popular on account of its being more rapid in growth than any of the other Maples, besides it makes a handsome shade tree.

Maple, Norway. Makes a round head, dense shade, and is quite ornamental. Is taking well wherever known.

Maple, Sugar. Slow grower, but finally makes a tall, stately, noble tree. One of the best for borders where large tall trees are wanted.

Maple, Weir's Cut-Leaf. A beautiful tree, cut-leaf form; distinct foliage and graceful habit.

Maple, Sycamore. A conspicuous and valuable addition to this useful class of shade trees.

Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping. One of the most popular weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silver-white bark and delicate cut leaves. makes it one of the Prettiest trees.

Oak, English. The royal Oak of England. A well known tree of spreading, slow growth.



SILVER MAPLE

Our Trees Are Healthy and Hardy.

SHADE TREES—Continued.



CAROLINA POPLAR

habits characteristic of the conifer and deciduous tree. Of medium size, rapid growth, with beautiful fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Umbrella, Texas. A beautiful umbrella-shaped tree for lawns and yards. A favorite in the South.

Linden, American. A rapid growing, large size, beautiful native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Elm, American. A valuable native tree for streets or borders.

Poplar (Tulip Tree.) The common Poplar; native of this country; makes a splendid tree wherever it succeeds.

Poplar, Carolina. A very rapid grower of erect habit. Planted exclusively as a street tree.

Poplar, Cottonwood. Similar to the Carolina when young, but changes with age.

Poplar, Lombard. A tall, slender tree of rapid growth.

Magnolia Acuminata. A tall-growing, fine tree. Commonly known as Cucumber tree.

Magnolia Purpurea. A dwarfish tree or shrub; deep purple flowers; large, flowers early in spring before leaves appear.

Magnolia Soulangeana. Nearly white, slightly pink. One of the very finest flowering Japanese Magnolias; very rare; blooms in great clusters of rare flowers.

Horse Chestnut. Common white flowering; a very fine, small, globe-like tree.

Ginkgo. (Maiden's Hair.) (*Salisburea*). A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its

WILLOWS.

This class of yard trees is very useful as well as ornamental. They are of rapid growth; fine habit and hardy, and can be grown successfully in varied climates and localities.

Willow, Babylonica. (Babylonian or Weeping Willow.) A native of Asia. Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

Willow, Kilmarnock Weeping. This is one of the finer kind of Willows. It forms without any trimming an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head. The tree is vigorous and thrives in all soils.

Willow, American, or Fountain. A dwarf, slender species from Europe. It makes one of the most ornamental and small weeping trees. Very hardy.



KILMARNOCK WILLOW.

As there are all sorts of everything, so are there all sorts of Trees. For Good Trees order from experts. We have made the business a life study.

EVERGREENS.

Arborvitæ, American. Very hardy and makes a splendid tree; usually large, but used largely for ornamental hedges and can be kept back by trimming in almost any shape without injury.

Arborvitæ, Globosa. Forms a natural globe without any trimming; very pretty and hardy.

Arborvitæ, Siberian. One of the best medium-size Evergreens. Excellent for ornamental hedges.

Arborvitæ, Golden. A neat, compact bush; very hardy; for yard or lawn, golden in color.

Arborvitæ, George Peabody. The finest and the hardiest of the Golden Arborvitæ; its golden hue is the brightest and most permanent; in bright sunshiny situations the south side has a coppery hue, tipped and shaded with rich yellow, contrasting with darker Evergreens.

Arborvitæ, Pyramadallis. A tall-growing Evergreen; is pyramidal in shape; effective in artistic planting, standing like giant sentinels in the lawn.

Spruce, Norway. One of the most popular Evergreens for single specimens, groups or wind-breaks.

Spruce, Hemlock. A very graceful and desirable Evergreen; quite hardy; one of the best.

Fir, Silver. A large, stately Evergreen, with rich, green foliage, silvery underneath.

Fir, Balsam. A very pretty Evergreen, similar in appearance to the Silver Fir.

Juniper, Irish. A small cylindrical tree, neat and effective in many situations. Very popular for cemetery use.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

Pine, Scotch. A very hardy species, with bluish foliage. Makes a grand, rugged, fine, stately tree.

Magnolia, Grandiflora. The most magnificent of all the broad-leaf Evergreens in the South and is often called the Queen of Flowering Evergreens; a grand tree; common all over the South.

Lawsoniana Cypress. One of the handsomest large Evergreens for the South. It has elegant drooping branches and very slender, feathery branchlets.

MR. J. VAN LINDLEY:

DEAR SIR:—The Evergreens received. I am delighted with them. They are the finest I have ever received. I shall certainly recommend your trees to friends.

Respectfully,

MRS. H. N. WOODSON, Salisbury, N. C.

Ornamental Evergreen Hedge Plants.

Euonymous. Fine large-leaved Evergreen; very fine, whether used singly or in hedge; we furnish two varieties. Plain green and variegated.

Tree Box. A favorite small Evergreen.

Dwarf Box. Fine as a single specimen, but is mostly used for ornamental hedges.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium. (California Privet.) Fine for hedging, and is a beauty as a single specimen, making a fine shrub for the lawn. Half evergreen; holds its beautiful foliage until late in the winter.

Ligustrum Amurense. (Amoor River Privet.) The best Evergreen Hedge Plant; holds its bright green color both summer and winter. Somewhat of a dwarfish nature, but in a few years makes a splendid evergreen hedge which is an ornament to any place, great or small. It is one of the most popular ornamental hedge plants South. Has stood cold of 20° below zero without injury. The California Privet is a much better grower and in the summer and autumn has more beautiful foliage, but during the winter its leaves become dingy red and by midwinter sheds badly,

though far South it holds its leaves in good condition through the winter. Either make a good hedge. Where a hedge is wanted to stay green all winter, plant the Amoor River Privet. Strong single plants, 25 cents each. Prices will be made per 1,000 on application.

American Holly. This small native Evergreen, with deep green, broad, prickly leaves and its red berries in the autumn, make it very desirable.

English Holly. (Mahonia Aquatifolia.) Similar to the above in leaf, but more dwarfish, with yellow flowers. Is really an evergreen flowering shrub.

Yucca Fillamentosa. (Palm Lily, so-called.) This is one of the most elegant plants for the decoration of gardens. Its foliage is evergreen, and tropical in appearance. The pure white and fragrant flowers are produced on stout stems four feet high, rising from the midst of the foliage. The plant is a profuse bloomer in August and very distinguished in its appearance.

Camellia Japonica. A tender greenhouse Evergreen flowering shrub; hardy in the South, where it does well and gives general satisfaction; in several colors, no white.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS.

DECIDUOUS.

Althæa. (Rose of Sharon.) The Althæas are fine, free-growing shrubs, blooming in the autumn months when scarcely any other trees or shrubs are in bloom, which makes them very desirable. Assorted double varieties, including variegated leaf; a handsome shrub with beautiful foliage.

Hydrangea grandiflora. This is one of the best flowering shrubs, producing large, long, pendent white flowers, 6 inches in diameter, in summer and autumn.

Chinese Winter Blooming Honey-suckle. Blooms freely in February, before the leaves appear. It is generally considered one of the finest, sweetest perfumed flowering shrubs for the South.

Lilac. Strong, rapid grower; purple flowers.

Lilac. Common White. Strong grower; white flowers.

Quince, Japan. (*Pyrus Japonica*.) An esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright flowers in early spring.



QUINCE, JAPAN (CYDONIAN)

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

Rhus cotinus. (Smoke Tree.) A tall shrub, producing curious hair-like flowers, resembling mist.

Deutzia Fortuni. Flowers double; white, tinted with rose. A very fine flowering shrub.

Deutzia Gracilis. Pure white; flowers freely.

Deutzia crenata flora pleno. A large growing variety; large, double flowers, white, tinged with pink hue. Blooms rather late and remains in bloom some time. One of our finest flowering shrubs.

Forsythia, Viridissima. Bright yellow flowers in early spring.

Spiræa Van Houttei. The greatest of all the Spiræas; a beauty in the lawn at any season. When in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom; foliage hardly showing under the great profusion of flowers.

Spiræa Antony Waterer. A new crimson-flowered variety, one of the most beautiful of dwarf, flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the whole growing season with large numbers of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes, and also makes a fine pot plant for house decoration.

Spiræa aurea. (Golden-Leaf Syringa.) Yellowish white flowers, with golden-edged leaves. A very pretty late-flowering shrub.

Weigela. Weigelas are among the best flowering shrubs; their foliage is beautiful and the flowers are produced in great profusion and colors.

Weigela Candida. Pure white flowers.

Weigela Floribunda. Pink.

Weigela Hortensis. Deep rose.

Weigela Rosea Nana Variegata. Variegated leaf, pink flowers.

Weigela Van Houttei. Deep crimson; very profuse bloomer.

Weigela Rosea. Beautiful rose color.

Crape Myrtle. A charming crimson flower; hardly south of Virginia; one of the best flowering shrubs.

Clematis Paniculata. A lovely variety, with medium-sized pure white flowers borne in great profusion. The fragrance is delicious. It blooms in the latter part of September, when few flowers are in bloom. Perfectly hardy.

CLIMBING VINES.

Wistaria, Purple. Very rapid grower; long, pendent flowers.

Wisteria, White. Long, pendent flowers; same shape as the Purple variety, but of a pure white.

Ampelopsis. (Virginia Creeper.) A very popular climbing vine; clings closely to brick, stone or frame walls, and is very beautiful.

Ampelopsis Vichii. (Boston Ivy.) (Japan Creeper.) The best and most popular vine for covering a wall or building quickly. It requires rich ground and a little time and patience to get the plants started, but after they are well established, they grow rapidly and will cling firmly to almost any surface.

C. G. North, Esq., of Raymond, Miss., writes under date of May 7, 1897:

"I have growing on my premises the Japan Walnut (*Juglans Condiformis*), set out in January, 1893, being two years old when set out. In the spring of 1896 it bloomed and in the fall matured several clusters of nuts. The nuts are all that are claimed for them in catalogue, being very rich and sweet. This year it is set full with clusters again. I think this a very promising nut for the South and is well worthy of a trial by everyone."

MR. J. VAN LINDLEY:

DEAR SIR:—I wish to inform you that my trees did well; all the varieties succeeded well here. Every one that sees them thinks they are fine.

Yours truly,

OWENSBORO, KY., February 3, 1896.

J. C. ROGERS.

ROSES.

EVERBLOOMING VARIETIES,

Everblooming roses include the Bourbons, Chinas, Noisettes and Teas. Our capacity is excellent for growing fine Roses. Our plants are grown one year in open ground and are nice strong plants, especially the varieties with stars in front. The following list includes ever-blooming Teas, Bourbons and Noisettes.

***Agrippina.** Fiery red; good size and form; profuse flowering.

Bridesmaid. Bright pink; large and fine.

***Bride.** White; fine buds; a hardy Rose.

***Bon Silene.** Rose and carmine; large, fine Rose.

***Champion of the World.** A grand pink Rose, that will please everyone; a strong grower and constant bloomer.

***Catherine Mermet.** Clear flesh color; large, full; a fine Rose.

Coquette des Alps. White, pink shade; hardy; constant bloomer.

Cornelia Cook. Creamy white; strong grower; hardy. One of the good creamy-white Roses for outdoor growing.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha cross; light color, blush center; a prodigious bloomer.

Duchess of Albany. Red La France;

large; highly perfumed; good bloomer

Etoile de Lyon. Chrome-yellow; flowers large, very double; fragrant.

Golden Gate. Shade of yellow, splashed with crimson; a fancy, fine Rose.

Hermosa. Deep, soft pink; fragrant.



CATHARINE MERMET.

Gen. Lee. Rich orange-yellow; hardy; an ideal Rose.

***Homer.** Rose with salmon center; constant bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt. Lemon yellow; large, full; hardy; good bloomer.

***Kaiserine.** An extra fine white variety faintly blended with cream color; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded. Its fragrance is a combination of tea and magnolia, and is very delightful and distinct from that of any other variety. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free flowering, blooming at every shoot. Will undoubtedly prove very valuable for forcing.

La Pactole. Sulphur-yellow; good bloomer; fine Rose.

La France. Rosy, delicate pink; one of the best forcers.

***Madame Camille.** Rosy flesh, shaded salmon, rose and carmine; one of the best kinds.

Marie Guillot. Pure white; large; full; our best outdoor white Rose.

Mad. Testout. Bright rose color; large and free bloomer.

Marechal Niel. Golden yellow, lovely buds; the most popular Rose south.

***Meteor.** Dark velvety red; hardy, constant bloomer; fine for forcing.

Mosella or Yellow Clothilde Soupert. A tea polyantha rose, much like white Clothilde, only the flowers are yellow; produces large clusters of medium size yellow flowers, a hardy and very satisfactory everblooming Rose.

Mrs. Robert Garrett. Hybred Tea; large flower; color soft pink; a strong, vigorous grower, producing flowers all through the season. New. One of the best.

Maman Cochet. A new hardy Tea Rose. A constant bloomer. One of the best for outdoor growing.

***Mad. Lombard.** Rosy bronze; salmon and fawn; extra fine outdoor Rose.

***Papa Gontier.** Dark crimson; broad petals; beautiful buds; fine.

***Perle des Jardins.** Golden yellow; a fine forcing Rose, of very free blooming habit, and extremely popular.

Pink Daily. First of the season, and last in bloom in early winter; a constant bloomer; a grand bedder.

Princess Bonnie. A hardy crimson Everblooming Rose; prolific and fine grower. Should be in every collection.

President Carnot. This new French Tea Rose is a strong, clean, healthy grower; bronzy green foliage, and large, elegant shaped buds. Flowers large, of exquisit shape, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals. Buds long and pointed, on long, stiff stems. Color, delicate rose flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at center. The softest pink of all. A profuse bloomer.

Queen. Pure white; free bloomer; a good rose; fine forcer.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Clear flesh color; large; prolific.

***Safrano.** Apricot yellow; fine form; splendid old Rose..

White LaFrance. Nearly white; otherwise like old La France.

BEAUTIFUL EVERBLOOMING CLIMBING, OR PILLAR ROSES.

Hardy in all the South.

***Crimson Rambler.** Blooms in great clusters of bright crimson; the great climbing Rose of the present day; introduced from Japan.

Climbing Perle. Golden yellow; profuse bloomer; valuable South.

Empress of China. Dark red; a constant, profuse bloomer.

Glorie de Dijon. Rich creamy white; large, fine form.

Golden Chain. Deep saffron; strong climber.

***James Sprunt.** Velvety crimson; very double; fine bloomer.

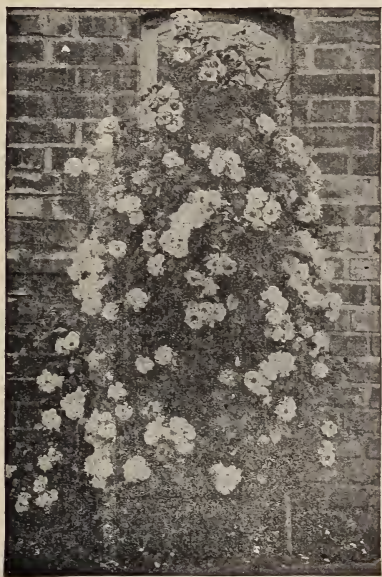
***Lamaque.** White; a fine pillar Rose for the South.

***Climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria** (Mrs. Robert Perry.) This is the first white climbing Everblooming Rose ever brought to notice; a sport from the Dwarf Kaiserine; flowers exactly the same; hardy all through the South; a strong grower and good bloomer. Promises to be the most valuable running Rose ever introduced in the South.

Climbing White Pet. A Polyantha Rose, and as a companion to Crimson Rambler, this Rose is its equal, if not superior to that famous variety. A very rapid grower; wonderful freedom of bloom; fine foliage; pure snowy white in color; of medium size; very double and full; flowers produced in large numbers, as freely as any Polyantha variety, and is a true Everblooming Rose.

ROSES—Continued.

Yellow Rambler. This new Rose is a seedling of the Japanese Polyantha, *Sarmantosa*. It blooms after the same manner of *Crimson Rambler*, in large trusses, often as many as 120 to 150 blooms in a cluster. The flowers are very sweet and fragrant, and last three to four weeks without fading. It is a very vigorous grower, making 6 to 10 feet in one season, as the plant becomes well established. This Rose will be very scarce for a year or two.



YELLOW RAMBLER.

***Mary Washington.** White; blooms constantly, in clusters; very hardy; one of the best white pillar Roses.

***Reine Marie Henriette.** Red; full, well formed; a fine Rose.

Southern Beauty. Equal to *Gloria de Dijohn* in growth, but not in color. The flowers are large, double, sweet and fragrant. Color, pale amber to a strong salmon, Hardy in the South. Will become a favorite when well known.

White Rambler, and Pink Rambler. We find these two Roses to be strong growers, which is the only good quality they have. Flowers are small and inferior, and we cannot recommend them to any one. Any of our other Climbers are far superior.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

This class of Roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties are desired. They are not strictly perpetual bloomers, though many of them yield a fair second crop in the autumn, especially if judiciously pruned.

This class, taken all in all, gives most general satisfaction, because of the brilliant colors and large size of its flowers, and the entire permanence of the plants.

American Beauty. Deep, rich rose; extremely large; full; grand.

Alfred Colcomb. Carmine crimson; large, full, fine globular form.

Gen. Washington. Brilliant, rosy carmine; strong grower.

***Gen. Jacqueminot.** Rich, velvet scarlet; large; fine bloomer.

Harrison's Yellow. Austrian Rose; golden yellow; free bloomer.

Jno. Hopper. Bright rose, carmine center; large; full.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich crimson, shaded with maroon—indeed, almost black; might be called a "black red."

Mrs. Cleveland. Delicate flesh color; cup-shaped; very fine.

Marchioness of Londonderry. Hybrid; one of the largest white Roses of that class; strong grower and fine bloomer.

|| **Mad. Chas. Wood.** Rosy crimson; large; good bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; large; full; extra fine.

Mad. Plantier. Fine white; strong grower; profuse bloomer in its season.

Mad. Masson. Bright crimson; strong grower; large.

Magna Charta. Pink; large; vigorous.

***Paul Neyron.** Bright pink; large; full; grand.

Pince Camille de Rohan. Dark velvety crimson; darkest of the hybrids.

Ulrich Bruner. Bright crimson; large, well formed, a splendid rose.

Make home attractive and pleasant for wife and children by planting a few Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, etc.

ROSES—Continued.

MOSS ROSES.



Hortense Vernet. Rosy carmine.

■ **Comtesse de Murinais.** White moss; double.

Blanch Moreau. Pure white.

Luxemburg. Bright crimson scarlet.

BANKSIA ROSES.

Banksia lutea. (Yellow Banksia.) Clusters of diminutive but exquisitely beautiful yellow flowers. The Banksia is entirely hardy in the South, where it is one of the most satisfactory climbers. It is as strong and rampant as the na-

tive Cherokee Rose, but does not throw up suckers from the roots like the latter; the foliage, which bears little resemblance to that of other Roses, is striking and exceptionally handsome. In spring it is a mass of yellow bloom.

Banksia alba (White Banksia.) Same as the Yellow Banksia, except that the flowers are white.

Banksia, Mammoth. Habits the same as yellow Banksia, only it has no thorns; blooms in clusters like apple blossoms, but color soft yellow. Unlike any other Rose; a novelty that will please every one; the finest pillar Rose, strong grower; a great beauty in shade or sun.

CLIMBING PRAIRIE ROSES.

Roses of this class are valuable for training on trellises and arbors, covering verandas and buildings. They are rapid growers and produce great quantities of bloom.

Tennessee Belle. Flowers bright pink.

Prairie Queen. Flowers very large and of peculiar, globular form; bright, rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush.

Russell's Cottage. Dark crimson; double.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Flowers in large clusters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tuberose Bulbs, Pearl. The best.

WILES, N. C., April 1, 1898.

Plants received Friday. They were in the best condition of any I ever received. When I want more I will send to you for them.

Yours respectfully

(MRS.) S. A. DIMMICK.



Number of Trees and Plants to an Acre at Various Distances.

1 foot apart each way,.....	43,560	12 feet apart each way,.....	302
2 " " 	10,890	13 " " 	257
3 " " 	4,840	14 " " 	222
4 " " 	2,722	15 " " 	193
5 " " 	1,742	16 " " 	170
6 " " 	1,210	17 " " 	150
7 " " 	888	18 " " 	134
8 " " 	680	19 " " 	120
9 " " 	537	20 " " 	108
10 " " 	435	25 " " 	69
11 " " 	360	30 " " 	48

If it is desired to plant a certain number of feet apart in the rows, and have the rows a different number of feet apart, then multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance apart the plants are in the rows, the product of which divided into 43560 will give the number of trees, &c., required per acre.



Proper Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples	20 to 30 feet apart each way.
Peaches.....	15 to 20 " "
Standard Pears.....	20 " "
Dwarf Pears	10 " "
Cherries and Nectarines.....	20 " "
Plums and Apricots.....	15 " "
Quinces.....	10 " "
Grape Vines	6 to 10 " "
Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4 " "

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.,

Pomona, N. C.



J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

POMONA HILL
NURSERIES
Cash
POMONA, N.C.



Apple and peach
Trees for Market
Orchards a Specialty

J. Van Lindley